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Established 1887

Austria 10.0	Spain 10.0
Belgium 10.0	Sweden 10.0
Denmark 10.0	Switzerland 10.0
France	..... 10.0	Turkey	..... 10.0
Germany	..... 10.0	U.S. Military	..... 10.0
Greece	..... 10.0	Yugoslavia	..... 10.0
Ireland	..... 10.0		
Italy	..... 10.0		
Japan	..... 10.0		
Lebanon	..... 10.0		
Libya	..... 10.0		
Madagascar	..... 10.0		
Mali	..... 10.0		
Morocco	..... 10.0		
Netherlands	..... 10.0		
Nigeria	..... 10.0		
Portugal	..... 10.0		
Romania	..... 10.0		
Saudi Arabia	..... 10.0		
Senegal	..... 10.0		
Sierra Leone	..... 10.0		
Singapore	..... 10.0		
Sri Lanka	..... 10.0		
Tanzania	..... 10.0		
Togo	..... 10.0		
Tunisia	..... 10.0		
Uganda	..... 10.0		
Ukraine	..... 10.0		
United Kingdom	..... 10.0		
United States	..... 10.0		
Vietnam	..... 10.0		
Zambia	..... 10.0		

WEATHER—PARIS: Cloudy, occasional showers. Temp. 59-77 (4-3). To-morrow: Partly cloudy. Yesterday's temp. 59-77 (4-3).
LONDON: Cold, partly cloudy. Temp. 59-77 (4-3). To-morrow: Partly cloudy. Yesterday's temp. 59-77 (4-3).
NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. Temp. 59-77 (4-3). To-morrow: Partly cloudy. Yesterday's temp. 59-77 (4-3).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

In Anti-Rabies Move Britain Bars Imports Of All Dogs and Cats

By Alvin Shuster
LONDON, March 6 (NYT)—The importation of all cats and dogs was banned today by Britain as an anti-rabies measure. The Ministry of Agriculture, which has become increasingly concerned about the possibility of a rabies outbreak, also extended the quarantine period for incoming animals to eight months to one year for the quarantine on dogs and cats. "No exceptions will be allowed under the ban," said Cledwyn Jones, the agriculture minister. "No distinction will be made between the \$1,000 dog from a high class New York kennel and a mongrel from Karachi."
As an island nation, Britain has relied on quarantine procedures to combat rabies and has never before resorted to an outright prohibition. Unlike the United States, which allows entry of animals inoculated against rabies, the British government feels rabies are not foolproof.
The system here worked until last October, when the first case of rabies was reported in more than 50 years. As a result, hundreds of animals and birds were shot in the area where the dog was found. The quarantine period for incoming animals was also extended then from six to eight months.
The even tougher measures stem from the discovery last week that a rabid dog had come into this country from Pakistan. It died of rabies three months after its six-month quarantine. The prohibition, which applies to lions, tigers, wolves and cats in the feline and canine category, will go into effect next week. Animals whose owners have already obtained import licenses will be allowed in, subject to the one-year quarantine.
"We have been free of rabies in this country," said Mr. Hughes, who is alarmed that rabies is on the increase in Western Europe over the Channel.
"We are taking this action in order to prevent any risk. There is no hardship to some people—we know, we are a nation of animal lovers."
"I should never forgive myself if through any neglect on my part a child was bitten or human life was threatened. We are dealing with a killer disease."

Accord in Principle 6 Envoys Agree to Set Joint Foreign Policy

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
BRUSSELS, March 6 (NYT)—Six members of the six Common Market countries agreed in principle today to establish a joint foreign policy and to invite Britain and the other candidate countries to participate in the preparatory sessions.
What was considered perhaps the most significant move yet made in the elusive goal of Western European political union, the six set up a study group headed by Jean Monnet, the Belgian Foreign Minister, to work out a common plan.
Mr. Monnet's committee will meet with the foreign ministers of the six in Brussels on March 10. The meeting of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in Rome May 4, 1970, will be the first of the committee and will be followed by discussions about membership negotiations beginning in July.
The ministers acted at a 2 1/2-hour meeting this morning at the invitation of the official man of Val Duchesne, on the outskirts of Brussels, where in the 1960s most of the activity went in framing a treaty that served the charter of the European Community.
That treaty, signed in Rome in 1957, laid the groundwork for the common union of the six—France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg—and for a common economic and political union of all six.
The ministers met this morning to discuss the progress in defining a common foreign policy. Mr. Monnet's committee is to meet in Paris, finance minister of the six, to discuss the progress in defining a common foreign policy.
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Brandt-Stoph Talks Appear Blocked by West Berlin Issue

By David Binder
BONN, March 6 (NYT)—The projected meeting this month of Chancellor Willy Brandt of West Germany and Premier Willi Stoph of East Germany appeared tonight to be teetering toward collapse as each side accused the other of raising unacceptable demands.
Mr. Brandt's chief spokesman, Conrad Ahlert, said in a radio interview tonight that he was "inclined to judge the development of the matter skeptically."
But Mr. Brandt went on television tonight to say he intends to meet Mr. Stoph without any "unacceptable preconditions." He voiced the hope that the East Germans will "reconsider" their attitude.
The issue between the two German governments involves West Berlin. Mr. Brandt's emissaries told the East Germans repeatedly more than 12 hours of bargaining this week that while the chancellor was willing to travel to East Berlin directly by train, he insisted on returning by way of West Berlin.
Neues Deutschland, the official organ of the ruling East German Communist party, today published an editorial charging the chancellor with "provocative" entry of the chancellor into West Berlin would contradict international law, "since it is well known that West Berlin is an independent political entity."
"No serious politician can expect that the D.D.R. (German Democratic Republic) would allow such actions," the paper said. It added that such a call in West Berlin would "gravely disturb preparations for the expected four-power talks concerning West Berlin."
The four powers—the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and France—are due to hold a meeting in West Berlin late this month or in April on the ambassadorial level to see whether they can find common ground to ease the situation of the isolated city, 110 miles inside East Germany.
A knowledgeable Western source disclosed that the West German negotiating team, headed by Ulrich Gahr, had already offered considerable concessions to the East Germans.
One concession was Mr. Brandt's willingness to go to Berlin by train—a journey of eight hours instead of the customary 55-minute jet flight from Bonn.
Another was understood to be Mr. Brandt's agreement to forgo his plan to hold a news conference in West Berlin after the meeting with Mr. Stoph and to have it in Bonn instead.

Men Kidnap U.S. Embassy Aide in Guatemala City

GUATEMALA CITY, March 6 (UPI)—Six men with submachine guns today kidnapped the aide of the American ambassador here.
The youths forced the attaché, Mr. M. Kelly, 41, from his car and made him enter their car and drove off.
The kidnapping took place in front of a bank guarded by four men, also armed with submachine guns. The police looked on as the kidnappers entered the bank. Armed Forces threatened to take drastic action if the government did not release the man.
The guerrilla leader, Jose Aguirre Aguirre, is said to be the man who ordered the kidnapping. He is a close associate of the Foreign Minister, Alberto Mohr, freed by his kidnapping last Saturday in exchange for other guerrillas.

Lebanese Warned By Israel 2 New Border Clashes Reported

By James Feron
JERUSALEM, March 6 (NYT)—Israeli officials reported two new incidents on the Lebanese border today, adding to the toll that has prompted threats of Israeli military reprisals.
In one clash, one Israeli soldier was killed and three were wounded. In the other, a bus came under fire from Lebanese-based commandos, according to Israeli accounts.
The Israelis have warned Lebanon that they regard the increasing tempo of infiltration and terrorism with "utmost gravity" and will not tolerate its continuation.
Reports coming back from Beirut indicated a Lebanese willingness to avoid border fighting and an apparent desire to curb commando activities. They were also coupled with plans for more than 100 Israeli soldiers to be sent to the border.
Reports published in Israeli newspapers today indicated that Israeli and Lebanese military officials had met, probably within the framework of the United Nations, at the Eshat Hanikra border station.
The Lebanese were reported to have said that Israel must understand that Lebanon could not assume control over the commandos immediately and that curbing terrorism was not an easy proposition, as Israel's own troubles in the occupied areas show.
Israeli officials were reported to have stated that Lebanon should have acted quickly to secure the border against infiltration by the irregulars and that it must accept responsibility for any failure to do so.
The Israelis believe that acceptance of the sabotage and infiltration only encourages it. They have also feared that military reprisals generally produce a period of quiet along the border.
The recent incidents included a clash last night between an Israeli border patrol and a group of Arabs near the Israeli border village of Zarit and a skirmish near the village of Khajur in the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights.
[An Israeli threat to turn a six-mile stretch of southern Lebanon into a desert has been relayed to the Lebanese government by UN officials, Dana Adams Schmidt of The New York Times reported today from Beirut, citing authoritative sources.]
[The threat was made by the Israeli commander in the northern district of Israel, Maj. Gen. Mordechai Gur, to an officer of the UN truce supervision organization. Gen. Gur said that the policy would be carried out if Lebanon did not manage to prevent Arab commandos from operating out of Lebanon.]

Israeli Jets Hit Radar Unit In Egypt and Claim Two MiGs

By James Feron
JERUSALEM, March 6 (NYT)—Israeli jets attacked an Egyptian radar station on the northern coast of the United Arab Republic today and then downed two MiG-21s.
The incidents, reported by the military authorities, completed two months of deep penetration raids inside Egypt and brought to 74 the number of Egyptian jets reportedly downed by Israeli planes and ground fire since the 1967 war.
Israeli officials said all their planes returned safely from the forays. Israeli assault aircraft also hit Egyptian targets along the Suez Canal for 60 minutes without suffering losses, the Israelis said.
Radar Target
The target of the morning strike was a radar station at Damietta, where the Nile River empties into the Mediterranean. It is about 20 miles from the canal cease-fire line.
[From Cairo, Reuters reported that an Israeli plane was shot down and another received a direct hit in a dogfight with Egyptian fighters over the Nile Delta today, according to a military spokesman who said all Egyptian planes returned safely to their base.
The dogfight over an area from Damietta to El Bardawel Lake—came after four Israeli planes penetrated Egyptian airspace north of Antara on the west bank of the Suez Canal, the spokesman said. As Egyptian fighters repelled them, more Israeli planes joined in until 12 aircraft from each side were involved in a dogfight, he added.
[Earlier today, one of several Israeli planes received a direct hit from Egyptian anti-aircraft fire when they raided an Egyptian military position near Ras el Barr, the spokesman said. Other Egyptian positions along the canal also were attacked, but no damage was reported, although three soldiers were injured, the spokesman said.]
Israel has lost 10 jets and a spotter plane in the six battles with Egypt since the June 1967 war.

Italy Bars Jumbo Jet, Possibly As Pressure for Routes in U.S.

WASHINGTON, March 6 (AP)—Italy has barred the world's largest commercial airliner, the Boeing 747, from the grounds that Rome's new airport is not yet ready for such a big airplane.
But airline industry observers here suspect that the Italians are using the airport issue as a pretext to make sure that Pan American World Airways does not start New York-Rome 747 service before Allitalia does.
● Induce the United States to grant concessions that could lead to re-establishment of an air transport agreement between the two countries.
Pan Am inaugurated the first 747 service, between New York and London, in January, and started daily New York-Paris service with the 383-passenger plane last Sunday.
The airline had planned to operate the plane daily from New York to Paris to Rome, and back by the same route.
As a result of the Italian refusal, Pan Am has had to leave the \$23 million 747 parked at the airport in Paris after its arrival each morning, and transfer Rome-bound passengers from the 747 to a smaller Boeing-707 jet.
In the afternoon the 707 comes back from Rome with passengers to be transferred into the waiting 747 for the flight to New York.
Airline officials consider this a costly grounding period for the 747 and a wasteful requirement for an extra 707.
Italy denounced the bilateral agreement with the United States three years ago after being denied new routes to and through the United States.
Allitalia, the Italian national airline, serves New York, Boston and Chicago.
The Italians were known to have wanted also a new route through Atlanta, Ga., and Dallas, Texas, to Mexico City—or at the very least, one through Miami, Fla., to Panama.
They rejected as insufficient a U.S. offer of a route from Montreal, Canada, through Los Angeles to Tokyo, which would have given Allitalia the basis for a round-the-world service.
A State Department spokesman said no decision has yet been reached as to when bilateral negotiations will be resumed. He said that the talks, if they take place, will be held in Rome.
Meanwhile, the Boeing company said Allitalia, which has ordered four 747s, is due to get the first one in May.

Half of Its Population Gone, Pozzuoli Starts Closing Down

POZZUOLI, Italy, March 6 (UPI)—Business and industry slowed almost to a standstill in Pozzuoli today, threatening more long-term damage than the "slow earthquake" which has led to a mass exodus from the city.
City officials today ordered more families to leave their homes in the old part of the town where the subterranean upheaval has posed the greatest threat to buildings.
In Rome, Public Works Minister Lorenzo Natali said that 6,000 persons had been ordered to leave their homes. But he said that 30,000 more had left on their own account. Pozzuoli had 70,000 inhabitants.
The fishing fleet, on which hundreds of families had depended for their livelihood, was on the beach and the fish market was closed.
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Nixon Says U.S. Doesn't Plan To Put Ground Troops in Laos



COMRADE'S NOBLESSE OBLIGE—Prince Souphanouvong, half-brother of Laotian Premier Souvanna Phouma, Vice-Premier of Laos and leader of the leftist Pathet Lao

forces now fighting the government forces of his half-brother, gives an example of leadership by helping to dig a trench in the northern village of Sam Neua.

Seeks Help Of Russians And British

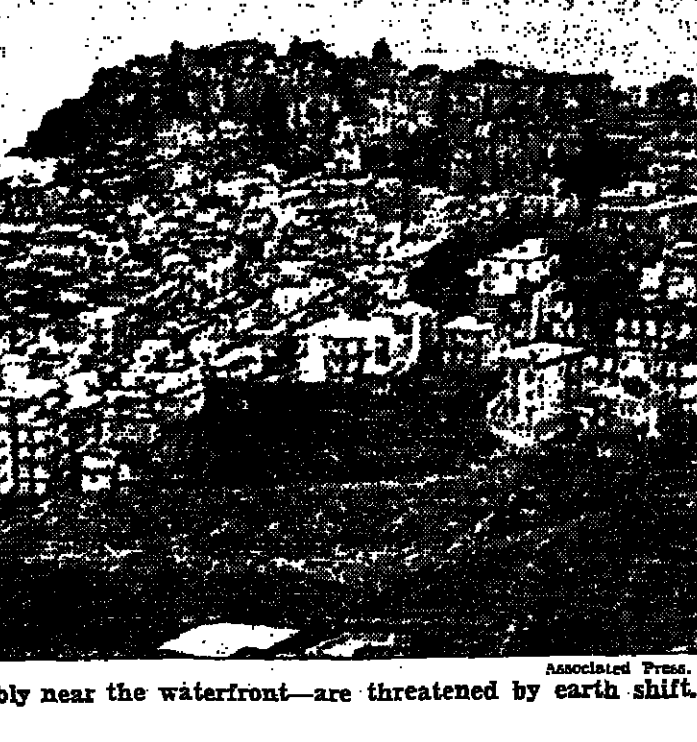
By James M. Naughton
KEY BISCAYNE, Fla., March 6 (NYT)—President Nixon said today he has "no plans for introducing ground combat forces into Laos" despite grave American concern over the buildup of North Vietnamese ground troops to a level of 87,000.
Mr. Nixon, responding to congressional criticism and growing public concern that the United States is drifting into another Asian ground war, issued a 3,000-word statement detailing American involvement in Laos over the past six years.
He said reports that Americans already are engaged in ground fighting and that increased U.S. combat air activity in Laos are escalating the conflict are "grossly inaccurate."
As the President issued the statement from his Florida White House, he also opened a diplomatic initiative aimed at assuring the Laotian neutrality called for in the 1962 Geneva accord. Mr. Nixon sent letters to Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin and British Prime Minister Harold Wilson, urging them to use their influence to open discussions on restoration of the agreement.
The President's accounting of the Laotian situation, the first since the White House, confirmed by the White House, confirmed what has been an open secret—that the United States had stepped up its combat air support and increased its military assistance to regular and clandestine forces loyal to the government of neutralist Prime Minister Prince Souvanna Phouma.
At Mercy of Reds
Mr. Nixon's diplomatic move appears to constitute a tacit concession that the United States is at the mercy of the Communists in Laos and that the administration regards Soviet diplomatic intervention as the only way to stabilize the situation and avoid further U.S. involvement.
The President emphasized that increased U.S. support of the royal Laotian government was in response to the escalating North Vietnamese activity and at the request of the government, which, he noted, was "the one originally proposed by the Communists" under the Geneva accord.
Americans stationed in Laos remained at a level of 1,040 during the past year, Mr. Nixon said, although the North Vietnamese, according to the President, sent 13,000 additional troops plus tanks and long-range artillery into Laos in the past few months alone.
As evidence that Americans are not directly involved in combat operations, Mr. Nixon said that "no American stationed in Laos has ever been killed" in six years by the enemy.
Air Casualties
The White House confirmed, at the same time, that American casualties in the air over Laos have risen to about 400 over the six years, including 153 individuals presumed captured or listed as missing. The White House declined to break down the figures to indicate how many of the casualties occurred in recent months but said the figures had previously been included in casualty lists from South Vietnam.
A tone of U.S. restraint in Laos was set in the President's statement and by White House officials who briefed reporters on the subject here. They said, for example, that contrary to reports of a number of American B-53 bomber raids in northern Laos last month, President Nixon had approved only one B-53 mission on one day, after constantly rejecting proposals for the military for earlier raids.
The officials said Mr. Nixon did not want to provide any provocation for further North Vietnamese escalation, but that he consented to the single bombing run to demonstrate American concern over the current North Vietnamese offensive in Laos.
Mr. Nixon related the American involvement in Laos to the war in Vietnam (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

U.S. Unemployed At 4-Year High

WASHINGTON, March 6—A total of 4.2 percent of the labor force in the United States was unemployed in February, the Labor Department reported today. The figure, 0.3 percent higher than January's, was the highest since October 1965.
Details on Page 7.

Coalition Part Of Laos Reds' Plan for Peace

HONG KONG, March 6 (Reuters)—The pro-Communist Laotian Patriotic Front today proposed a five-point plan to bring peace and a coalition government to Laos.
But the plan said that before a political solution could be reached between different interests in Laos, the United States must halt its military activities in the Southeast Asian kingdom.
The front is the political wing of the Pathet Lao.
The five-point proposal issued by the central committee of the Laotian Patriotic Front:
● The United States must withdraw completely from Laos and cease its military activities in the country.
● In accordance with the 1962 Geneva agreement on Laos, the country must refrain from any military alliances with other countries.
● An election should be held to install a national assembly and set up a democratic government.
● During the interim period, the Laotian political parties should set up a consultative conference and a coalition government.
The parties should agree on the establishment of a security zone to ensure the unhindered functioning of the parties.
● The Laotian problem must be settled by the parties concerned.
Peking Accuses U.S. of
HONG KONG, March 6 (UPI)—China today accused the United States of expanding the war in Laos and reiterated its "resolute support" for leftist forces there.
A commentary in the official Peking People's Daily newspaper also said that stepped-up military activity in Laos was part of President Nixon's plan to "Vietnamize the Vietnam war."



Pozzuoli, parts of which—notably near the waterfront—are threatened by earth shift.

Bonn Bank Rate At Record 7.5%

FRANKFURT, March 6—West Germany raised its bank rate to a record 7.5 percent today as part of a three-pronged attack on inflation. First reaction was that interest rates would climb to new highs with no dampening of the overheated economy. Details on Page 7.

Strike Stalls Airport at Night And Some Londoners Rejoice

LONDON, March 6 (UPI)—The British government was still trying to settle the Heathrow firemen's strike tonight. But thousands of London residents were expressing delight with the shutdown.

The government called in all parties in the stoppage that has closed the field—one of the world's busiest—for the last four nights. But nothing was settled in a long meeting.

Londoners were secretly, and sometimes not so secretly, hoping the stoppage would continue—and give them a holiday from the noise.

Medal Urged for Strikers
"They ought to be given a medal from the queen," one woman said in a letter to a newspaper about the strikers.

Another newspaper ran a cartoon showing two sleepy-eyed residents standing at a bus stop.

"I feel dreadful," said one of the

men. "I couldn't sleep last night for the quiet."

Londoners have complained for years about jet noise shaking rafters and rattling crockery, especially in the heavily populated western suburbs.

However, the government considers the shutdown so important to the economy that the Minister of Employment and Productivity, Mrs. Barbara Castle, personally called opposing sides to her office this afternoon.

The possibility of a total closure of the airport, which handles about 600 flights a day, was raised when leaders of other unions called a meeting for tomorrow to decide if they will support the firemen, who demand a \$1.44 shift differential. The 90 firemen struck Monday.

Since Monday, the airport has been operating normally between 8 A.M. and 8 P.M. with 18 supervisors manning fire equipment.

Albania Warns Romanians, Yugoslavs of Soviet Danger

VIENNA, March 6 (UPI)—Albania's pro-Chinese regime urged Romania and Yugoslavia today to prepare for armed resistance against threatening invasion by Soviet forces.

Zeri i Popullit, the organ of the Albanian Communist party, charged in an editorial that Moscow was planning aggression against the two countries and Albania, and seemed to imply that they must cooperate in the face of the common danger.

The long, strongly worded editorial was broadcast today by Radio Tirana in Romanian, Serbo-Croat and other languages.

The Albanian warning came amid reports in Balkan capitals of renewed Soviet pressure on Bucharest for authorization of Warsaw Pact maneuvers on Romanian soil. The Soviet bloc's military alliance has reportedly requested joint exercises in Romania, a member country, various occasions during the last 18 months, but the Bucharest regime is said to have so far withheld its consent.

The Romanian representative at the disarmament conference in Geneva called yesterday for the renunciation of military maneuvers on foreign territory. The move was interpreted in some quarters as a gesture of independence from Moscow.

"The Romanian people's resistance to the threats and blackmail by the Soviet revisionists is en-

2 U.S. A-Blasts

LAS VEGAS, Nev., March 6 (AP)—Two underground nuclear test shots described by the Atomic Energy Commission as low-range (less than 30,000 tons of TNT) were detonated today at the Nevada test site, 65 miles northwest of here. No radiation was released by either of the Defense Department tests, the AEC said.

Voznesensky Protests to Censors

MOSCOW, March 6 (UPI)—Soviet authorities have closed down after three performances the latest play by poet Andrei Voznesensky on grounds of "ideological shortcomings."

Reliable theatrical sources said yesterday that the decision to remove "Watch Your Faces" from the repertoire of the avant-garde Taganka Theater came as a shock to Mr. Voznesensky, to the theater's director, Yuri Lyubimov, and the group of liberal-minded intellectuals who regard the Taganka as the most interesting theater in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Lyubimov, who has weathered other conflicts with censors, has protested to government and Communist party authorities and even offered to make some changes in the cracked, free-wheeling play, which is quite provocative for the Soviet Union.

These sources said that the administrator of the theater, a close associate of Mr. Lyubimov, was forced to resign in the aftermath of the unexpected closing of the play. There are also reliable reports that Mr. Lyubimov's conservative enemies in the cultural world are trying to force his resignation as well.

For Soviet liberals, particularly the younger ones, the Taganka is the theatrical equivalent of Novy Mir, the favorite journal of the literary intelligentsia.

The authorities apparently did not like the general tone of the avant-garde production, with its mixture of pantomime, music, dance and poetry, often so obscure as to be incomprehensible.

General Tone Disliked

Presumably, they were reacting negatively to many lines suggesting that many writers and intellectuals were being hounded by authorities and that the political line was always changing. Mr. Voznesensky often suggested that he was referring to the situation in the West, but the audience interpreted the lines as related to the Soviet situation.

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UN Debates, Delays Action On Rhodesia

OAU to Participate In Discussion Tuesday

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., March 6 (Reuters)—The Security Council today decided to defer action at least until next week on a British resolution to bar international recognition of the self-proclaimed Republic of Rhodesia.

The 15-nation body met for little more than an hour on the issue today and then agreed, at the request of its three African members, to adjourn debate until next Tuesday.

Lishonwa S. Munka of Zambia proposed the adjournment, on behalf also of Sierra Leone and Burundi, to permit the foreign ministers delegated by the Organization of African Unity to come here to take part in the council's discussions.

Each reportedly is ready to back a Security Council move for mandatory closure of consulates in Rhodesia. Diplomatic sources thought the United States, which has ignored repeated British appeals for the withdrawal of its representation, would obey a Council order.

Force is Urged
The OAU called earlier this week for the use of force by Britain to "restore legality" in Rhodesia. The foreign ministers of Zambia, Algeria and Senegal will present the organization's views here.

Lord Caradon, the chief British delegate, introduced a resolution to condemn "the illegal acts of the racist minority regime" and to require all states to withhold recognition.

Lord Caradon said the Rhodesian authorities wanted "more than anything" to be recognized. But he said the UN should shut and bar the door on them "not only now but for the future."

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BITTER-SWEET GIFT—These two photos of Maj. Raymond C. Schrupp, who was captured by the Viet Cong 21 months ago, were presented to his wife by Madeleine Riffaud, correspondent of the French Communist party organ, L'Humanité. Mrs. Schrupp was received by Viet Cong diplomats in Paris and given a letter written by her husband.

U.S. Wife Hears Captured Mate Predict Defeat

PARIS, March 6 (UPI)—The wife of a U.S. Army major held captive by the Viet Cong listened today to a tape-recorded statement by her husband predicting America will lose the war in Vietnam.

Mrs. Raymond C. Schrupp of Fayetteville, N.C., was obviously shaken and near tears as she heard her husband's voice for the first time since his capture 21 months ago.

The tape recording was played for her by a correspondent of the French Communist newspaper L'Humanité, Madeleine Riffaud, in the newspaper's offices in Paris.

"Yes, that was my husband's voice," said Mrs. Schrupp, after listening to the tape. "There were sentences he was reading that at times he seemed to stumble on as though he didn't want to read them, but yet he did."

Mrs. Schrupp said she did not believe, however, that her husband would make anti-American statements unless he were under pressure or threat of bodily harm.

2 Airliners Delayed By Paris Bomb Call

PARIS, March 6 (UPI)—Two airliners left Paris for Munich an hour late and without their freight today after an anonymous telephone call warned that bombs had been placed aboard.

Passengers of both Air France and Lufthansa flights had to open and identify their personal baggage before they could board the craft.

Nasser Friend Says Nixon Will Send Jets to Israel

CAIRO, March 6 (Reuters)—Mohammed Hassanin Haykal, authoritative Egyptian political commentator, said today that the United States had decided to provide Israel with 35 Phantom jet fighter-bombers.

He also said Israel would be granted \$1 billion aid to meet costs arising from the Middle East war.

(The White House last week denied that President Nixon had reached a decision on an Israeli request for 25 Phantom jets and 80 Skyhawks.)

(Mr. Nixon told a press conference Jan. 30 that he would reach a decision within 30 days. So far, no decision has been announced.)

Mr. Haykal in his weekly article in the semi-official newspaper Al-Ahram said President Nixon has already decided to provide Israel with weapons it requested.

The 30 days President Nixon set for making his decision was "a theatrical maneuver to make up the propaganda pretense," Mr. Haykal remarked.

The 30-day period, he added, was also a matter of detail which might have something to do with delivery dates and the study of what the Soviet reaction would be.

Mr. Haykal also said that Secretary of State William P. Rogers wanted Cairo to be informed that the United States did not want to overthrow President Gamal Abdel Nasser's regime.

Oil Slick Kills
Alaskan Birds

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, March 6 (AP)—Thousands of dead birds were strewn over a southeastern Alaska shoreline today as federal and state agencies continued frantic efforts to find the source of a massive oil slick that has blackened large sections of the coast.

The area affected, about 200 miles wide, contains about 1,000 miles of twisting shoreline. At least 10,000 birds were killed.

Pompidou to Go on TV

PARIS, March 6 (Reuters)—President Georges Pompidou will give a television interview next Thursday expected to deal largely with his visit to the United States, the president's office said today.

2 Hanoi Battalions Expected To Hit Vital Bases in Laos

VIENNA, March 6 (AP)—Two North Vietnamese battalions of perhaps 500 men each appear to be preparing for an assault on the vital government bases of Sam Thong and Long Cheng, informed military sources said today.

They said that the two battalions were thought to be elite engineer units that spearheaded assaults on the Plain des Jars two weeks ago.

The sources said that about 300 North Vietnamese, broken up into small units, had been counted in contacts with pro-government Meo guerrilla units. Aerial reconnaissance and interrogation of prisoners provided further information about the disposition of the troops.

The units were as close as 15 miles to Sam Thong, the main U.S.-operated supply base and capital of the Meo hill tribes. They were slightly further away from Long Cheng, the semi-secret operational headquarters of Gen. Van Pao, who leads the Meo forces.

There was as yet no positive indication that the North Vietnamese would attack either of the two bases. But the sources said that an attack was likely.

Attack Suspected

The sources said that an unspecified number of North Vietnamese troops had been sighted near Sala Phoukhoun, 105 miles north of Vienniane, but no attack had developed so far. Reinforcements have been sent to the area, they added.

SAIGON, March 6 (Reuters)—American B-52 bombers today returned to the jungle-clad mountains around remote Ban Hoi Special Forces camp near the border with Laos to pound North Vietnamese positions.

Thousands of tons of bombs have been dropped in the area since the latest series of raids began earlier this week. The bombers flew six missions today.

The camp came under siege for two months last year, and the scale of the latest raids indicates the North Vietnamese may be regrouping in the area.

The U.S. command does not reveal how many of the bombers, each capable of carrying 30 tons of bombs, take part in a mission, but unofficial estimates are that each has about six aircraft.

Two other missions were flown today near the Cambodian border in Tay Ninh Province northwest of Saigon.

4 GIs Killed
A U.S. military spokesman said four Americans were killed and 40 wounded in clashes yesterday in which 30 guerrillas were killed. One clash put most of a Marine unit out of action.

Viet Cong guerrillas charged in behind a shell barrage on a night camp set up by a combined action platoon near the hamlet of My Lai, where American soldiers are alleged to have massacred civilians in 1968.

The dozen or so Marines in the team, which also included about 40 militiamen, lost one killed and eight wounded, while South Vietnamese casualties were light with no deaths, the spokesman said.

The guerrillas charged into the camp in predawn darkness tossing hand grenades but were driven back three hours later with the help of helicopters and aircraft gunships.

The spokesman said the Cambodians have returned the bodies of two American crewmen killed in a helicopter crash on the Cambodian border last April. The body of a third crewman killed was not returned, the spokesman added.

U.S. Quits Can Tho
SAIGON, March 6 (UPI)—The United States today turned over its biggest port facility in the Mekong delta to South Vietnamese military control, the U.S. command said.

The withdrawal of all but a few U.S. troops from the port at Can Tho, the delta's biggest city, further expanded South Vietnamese responsibility in the nation's southern quarter, already the most "Vietnamized" area in the war zone.

The U.S. 9th Infantry Division has already withdrawn, and only scattered groups of American units and advisers remain in the delta, where seven million of South Vietnam's 17 million people live.

HARRY'S NEW YORK BAR
300, D'ARNO, PARIS—OPEN 10:30 PM. CALL THE TAXI DRIVER
"HARRY'S NEW YORK BAR"
"DOOR BOO MEOW" LITON
OF THE MELO, LEONIS.

U.S. Pledged to Defend La By '62 Accord, Souvanna Sa

By Henry Kamm
VIENNA, March 6 (UPI)—Premier Souvanna Phouma said today that if Sen. J. William Fulbright, D. Ark., felt that the United States had no commitments to help defend Laos, he should read the Geneva accord of 1962 on the neutrality of this country.

The premier told a crowded news conference at the Defense Ministry that the United States, as one of the 14 signers of this accord, had the duty to assure that the agreement was respected and to respond to any appeal of the Laotian government against violations.

But the premier repeated his statements that he has no intention of asking the United States or any other country to send troops to Laos, even if the military situation deteriorated further.

Sen. Fulbright, the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations committee, said Tuesday that he was "scared to death" that some of the Nixon administration felt that the Laotian situation was more important than

Nixon Says No Ground Units for Laos

War Is the Enemy

It was a happy coincidence that Romania should mark the day when the Soviet Union, the United States and Britain were celebrating the limitation of the spread of nuclear arms, by pointing to some non-nuclear threats to peace. For history has demonstrated that long and painful steps toward making war less brutal, or preparations for defense less onerous, can melt away in the fierce fires of conflict.

World War I virtually destroyed a half-century of effort—in Paris, in Geneva and The Hague—to limit the impact of war upon neutrals and on civilian populations, on sea traffic and on the tendency of fighting men to use whatever means came to hand against their foes. World War II—and what led up to it—wrecked attempts at arms limitations, and made it all too plain just what brutal drives underlay a scientific civilization, and how that science could be abused.

The Romanians have their own special worries; they oppose interference in the internal affairs of other countries, and military maneuvers and installations on foreign soil. They want the creation of nuclear-free zones, including the Balkans. Their fears, like those which inspired the treaty banning the distribution of nuclear arms beyond areas where they presently exist, do not go to the root of the matter.

War, itself, is the enemy. Those who point to the successful outlawry of gas warfare

after World War I tend to overlook the fact that gas is not a very efficient way of exerting military force—at least, the gases employed in World War I were not. For sheer destruction, mass bombing, and its logical conclusion, nuclear weapons launched by unmanned missiles, are more effective. And when war is once launched, when the national stakes seem high enough, inhibitions disappear.

Nevertheless, while this brutal truth can never be forgotten, it is criminally foolish to oppose whatever limited steps may be practicable in diminishing either the threat of war or its effects. The test ban treaty was not only good in paving the way for restricting the spread of nuclear weapons, and for the discussions of limiting strategic weapons generally. It was good in itself, by restraining the pollution of the atmosphere.

And while the sorry end of so many partial efforts to lessen the tragedy of war gives ample warning of the need to press toward absolute solutions, this is no reason to allow better to become the foe of good. It is not only the illusion that a major war can be tempered by self-denying ordinances that perished in the two global conflicts. Gone, too, is the illusion that war is glamorous, or good for a national soul, or productive of positive benefits. This hard-won knowledge can play its own part in the struggle against the universal enemy.

Results for Chancellor Brandt

Britain has chosen the best possible moment to announce the restoration to its Army of the Rhine in Germany of 4,500 men brought home for economy reasons in 1968. This provides a timely psychological boost for NATO, but even more of a forward thrust for the cause of Western European cooperation and for Britain's ongoing bid for membership in the European Community.

It comes, moreover, as the climax to a tremendously successful visit to Britain by West German Chancellor Willy Brandt that dramatized not only a new peak in London-Bonn cooperation but the Brandt government's determination to bring Britain into an expanding united Europe at the earliest possible moment.

As one result of that visit, Bonn will buy British military goods to offset 80 percent of the expenses of maintaining the returning British brigade and will contribute to the costs of resettling it in Germany. The psychological importance of this demonstration of Britain's commitment to Europe's future—in defense and everything else—far outweighs the actual value of the additional troops on the NATO defense line.

Likewise, on Brandt's side, the psychological aspect of his reception in Britain outweighs in importance the support Prime Minister Harold Wilson readily gave to Bonn's effort to improve relations with the Soviet Union, East Germany and the other Communist regimes of Eastern Europe.

Dislike of all Germans and distrust of the Federal Republic died much harder in Britain than in France. It would have been unthinkable a few years ago for a West German chancellor to address a joint session of Parliament or to receive an honorary doctorate from Oxford.

The effects of this visit may one day be compared to the historic Franco-German reconciliation launched by President Charles de Gaulle and the late Chancellor Konrad Adenauer. On the concrete results alone, however, Brandt's visit and the resulting enhancement of British-German understanding and friendship was good news not only for the two countries but for Europe—both Eastern as well as Western Europe.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

The European Debate

It is right and inevitable that the focus of the European debate should center on political issues. It is the political division of Europe that concerns those who consider that Europe should make a more positive contribution in a world dominated by two super-powers. From the start of the present phase of European integration it has been this essential political element that has captured the imagination.

What those who believe in a united Europe sometimes ignore is that the monetary aspect of integration is in every sense of the word the guts of the thing.

Monetary integration is more than just the technical preserve of central bankers and treasury experts. The latest round of discussion that has begun in Brussels about how the community, with or without Britain and the other applicant countries, will move toward monetary integration is not a technical question. It is the whole framework within which the commitment to political integration will be found to stand or fall.

—From The Times (London).

Pompidou on Israel

President Pompidou denies having defined Israel as "a racial and religious" state... Yet on Tuesday, he underscored again before newsmen in New York that Israel should avoid being a state limited to one race and one religion... His clarification will not convince anyone... Mr. Pompidou's calculations are very clever. Are they honest? This is quite another matter. All French people are not idiots. Such subtleties may prove rewarding in the short term but,

by dint of being repeated, they will eventually destroy the confidence of the most credulous people.

—From Combat (Paris).

Strain on Israel

How long can Israel sustain itself as a military power? Some economics experts in Tel Aviv are worried about the question because development plans are imperiled, civilian projects such as irrigation seem more and more like long-distance dreams and reserves are falling rapidly. The Israeli economy depends almost entirely on the United States and a recession there could have unexpected consequences for the tiny state threatened by tens of millions of Arabs.

—From La Stampa (Turin).

Ibos Still Starving

Nigeria's efforts to feed the ex-Biafraners amount to no more than "feeding an elephant with a toothpick," according to a non-Ibo Nigerian who has been to see for himself.

Lagos has just announced that the Nigerian Red Cross, which has been handling the relief operation, is to wind up its efforts at the end of this month, and hand over to the new administration of the East Central State (as the Ibo's home is now called) and to the authorities in Lagos.

Whether this is happening because the Red Cross feels its work has been done, or whether Gen. Gowon recognizes its incapacity for doing it, is less clear than the fact that after two months of peace the starvation continues.

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 7, 1895

PARIS.—M. Félix Faure is taking a serious view of his duties. It almost seems as though he takes pleasure in proving to M. Casimir-Périer that useful work can be done, even by a president of the Republic. He decided yesterday that he will preside over the sitting of the Higher Council of War. It has been discovered that the law of 1888 authorizes the president of the Republic to do so. M. Félix Faure intends to make use of the authorization.

Fifty Years Ago

March 7, 1920

PRAGUE.—Friday was President Masaryk's 70th birthday and the occasion was marked by the receipt of a cordial telegram of congratulations from President Wilson. At the same time Mr. Wilson felicitated the Czech-Slovak people on the happy fate which confided their destinies to the hands of a man whose eminent abilities and whose generous spirit of tolerance and justice have contributed to create the Czech Republic on an enduring basis.



Never Underestimate the O'Briens

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—After weeks of prayerful meditation, and agonies of personal shyness, Lawrence Francis O'Brien of Springfield, Mass., has agreed to take over the chairmanship of the Democratic National Committee, and to rescue the Democratic party from bankruptcy and oblivion. So, at least, it says on the news tickers.

This is represented in the Sunday supplements as the greatest personal sacrifice and the bravest rescue operation since Ted Williams took over the direction of the stumbling Washington baseball club. It is further stated in the headlines that the Democrats elected him unanimously, but there is obviously something wrong with this scenario.

The Democrats have never been unanimous about anything except that it is better to be in the White House than out of it, and the Southern Democrats are not even sure about that. Also, Larry O'Brien, who was father confessor and organizer to the Kennedys in the coup d'état of 1960, is not a saint with a weakness for lost causes but a red-haired gambler who knows a good bet when he sees one.

Nixon Riding High

He knows the political facts of the moment. President Nixon is riding high. The polls say 55 percent of the people support Nixon. The Vice-President is a darling of the GOP, which is optimistic and solvent. The Democratic party is divided and \$9 million in debt, leaderless on the national scene and a shambles in the cities. So what's new?

This is the way it has usually been for the Democrats, but they have history on their side. The war goes on. Over 100 Americans were killed last week in Vietnam, the highest weekly casualty list in three months. The enemy keeps retreating across the Vietnam borders into Laos and Cambodia, and the invisible war in Laos is escalating and becoming more visible.

Also, the inflation goes on, and to combat it the President is keeping taxes high and increasing the unemployment. This hurt the Democrats under President Johnson and it may very well hurt the Republicans under Nixon. All this O'Brien knows and he also knows the history of midterm elections.

Only once since the Civil War has the party in power picked up seats in the House of Representatives during a nonpresidential year election. Franklin Roosevelt managed it in 1934 during the national economic depression, but thereafter, even he lost seats when he was not running for re-election himself.

GOP Losses in '50s

President Eisenhower stood higher in the popularity polls a year after his first election than Nixon does now, but the Republicans lost 38 seats in the midterm elections of 1954, and, despite Ike's continuing popularity, the GOP lost 47 seats in the midterm election of 1956. Nobody knows this better than Nixon, who led the Republican fight for control of the House in both 1954 and 1956.

It may be, of course, that Nixon and Agnew are now presiding over a powerful counter-revolution, that is strong enough to sweep away the normal midterm election trends. They are cutting back on foreign commitments and foreign aid, challenging the assumptions of the Democratic party's central control of welfare state policies, and emphasizing national interests, state

interests, and individual interests, all of which is popular—if it works. But George Wallace is challenging all these things more violently than anybody else, including the President and the Vice-President, and, ironically and cynically, he may be the Democratic party's greatest hope.

O'Brien knows that the Nixon strategy is working now but he is apparently following his instinct that it will not work for long. The Nixon policy is polarizing American politics. It is infuriating the poor, the labor unions, the young university militants, and particularly the blacks, and it will probably be an effective policy on the short run and so long as it works—but to work effectively in political terms it has to control if not end both the Vietnam war and the inflation, and O'Brien's gamble is that it won't.

Political Pro

Maybe he's right and maybe he's wrong, and even he doesn't know, but he is a political pro, who has seen his own party collapse after

its unprecedented victory in 1964, and apparently believes the Republicans, who have to deal with the war and inflation, can do the same.

In any event, it would probably be wrong to regard the new chairman of the Democratic National Committee as a sacrificial lamb going to the slaughter for a lost cause. He lives in the United Nations Plaza in New York, which is not a deprived area, and would probably have preferred to go on living there and making money representing Edward Hughes and other helpful clients in his new public relations firm, but he has responded to the desperate call of his party.

He is part Irish and romantic, and part practical and even cynical. He knows the odds are against the Democrats politically and financially, but he also knows that the Republicans have to deal with intractable problems, so he has taken the job. But it is not wholly an exercise in self-sacrifice. He thinks he has time and history on his side, and he may be right.

The Significance of Judge Carswell

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—The dilemma that President Nixon confronts on the racial issue is plain enough. Many white Americans have come to resent black demands, and the President wants to take account of their feelings. That is not inappropriate for resentment and alienation among white people are a serious social danger.

But it hardly needs to be said that there are deep resentments on the other side as well. The intensity of black feelings at even an intimation of retreat from civil rights progress has been shown in the angry reaction to the memorandum by Daniel Patrick Moynihan, the President's counselor. Mr. Nixon knows how easily bitterness in the black community could destroy the racial peace he desires.

The nomination of G. Harrold Carswell to the Supreme Court has to be considered in this light, among others. For it is becoming a symbol of indifference to racial justice.

Changed Picture

When Judge Carswell was nominated two months ago, he appeared to be undistinguished but harmless, a federal judge from Florida who would most quietly the President's wish for a Southern appointment. But Senate hearings and newspaper explorations since then have changed that picture. Judge Carswell has a record in the racial field that cannot be overlooked.

In 1948, Harrold Carswell said in a political speech that he would yield to no one in his "belief in the principles of white supremacy." This year he termed that view "obnoxious" and said he no longer holds it.

In 1953 he drafted a charter for a Florida State University boosters club that opened membership to "any white person interested in the purposes."

In 1956, while he was a United States attorney, he joined in a scheme to lease Tallahassee's municipal golf course, built with \$35,000 in federal funds, to a private segregated club for \$1 a year. Al-

though the local papers prominently displayed the racist purpose of the scheme, and the document he signed stated it, Judge Carswell said this year that he had been unaware of it.

In 1966, Judge Carswell sold land with a covenant attached that restricted its occupancy to "members of the Caucasian race."

'Insulting' to Blacks

Between 1962 and 1968 he was, according to Prof. Leroy D. Clark of the New York University Law School, "the most hostile federal district judge I have ever appeared before with respect to civil rights matters." Prof. Clark said Judge Carswell was "insulting" and "outraged" about a black lawyer who appeared before him while extending every courtesy to white lawyers.

A young lawyer now working for the Justice Department, Norman C. Knopf, said that while acting as a civil rights attorney he had heard Judge Carswell express his disapproval of Negro voter registration projects. Another lawyer testified that he had heard Judge Carswell advise a city prosecutor how to "circumvent" a civil rights decision of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit. Judge Carswell denied any discourtesy or prejudice toward civil rights lawyers.

In December, 1968, Judge Carswell reportedly told the following joke to a meeting of the Georgia Bar Association:

"I was out in the Far East a little while ago, and I ran into a dark-skinned fellow. I asked him if he was from Indochina, and he said, 'Naw, sah. I'm from Outback Gawja.'"

In a written statement last month, Judge Carswell denied that there were any racial overtones in that joke.

That record displays at the very least an extraordinary insensitivity. It must raise questions about Judge Carswell's fitness for a lifetime position on a court that must decide some of the most sensitive

'Linkage' Politics in Action SALT and the Mideast

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON.—At his first press conference after entering the White House, President Nixon said that he wanted strategic arms limitation talks with the Soviet Union "in a way and at a time that will promote, if possible, progress on outstanding political problems at the same time." He mentioned the Middle East in that context.

This became known as the "linkage" theme and it produced some loud huffing and puffing, in tones of high dissatisfaction, from Moscow.

On Thursday, at the ceremonies when the nuclear non-proliferation treaty came into force, Mr. Nixon referred to the second session of the arms talks (SALT) due to begin April 16 in Vienna. He said that "we trust the climate for progress in those talks will be good."

Thus, again, linkage. And about the Middle East again, too. When the SALT talks were agreed on last fall, Secretary of State Rogers said the United States was agreeing without conditions. That was, and remains, true enough, but it was not, and is not now, the whole story.

It is a fact that the tone of relationships between nations, especially between the United States and the Soviet Union, plays an important role. The degree of suspicion, the measure of trust in another's words, the record of preceding negotiations all affect the way nations approach each other.

This is very true in the case of SALT. Some American arms control experts argue that those never would have been any SALT talks without the intricate negotiations between Moscow and Washington, including a high degree of cooperation in trying to persuade other nations to sign and in devising a non-proliferation treaty they would sign.

In the arms-control field, taken alone, the prospects thus are at least middling good for some form of agreement during the Vienna talks. But SALT does not stand alone, as Mr. Nixon keeps emphasizing.

In the sense of "climate," as the President put it, there is a relationship, a linkage. And that accounts for the sense of alarm one can hear among diplomats in Washington. Many of them fear that the Middle East could erupt in another round of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

What then might occur, they reason, is a Soviet-American confrontation. Even if it did not reach the brink of war, to go over, a massive chill would descend on Washington-Moscow relations. And that would affect, and probably limit, the willingness of the two governments to take the steps necessary if a SALT agreement is to be reached.

The Nixon administration has concluded that Moscow wants to keep the pot boiling in the Middle East; that it prefers such a state of affairs to peace. If that is correct, then Moscow is not going to pressure its Arab friends to bend a bit to find a compromise. The evidence so far is overwhelming that Moscow is not exerting any such pressure.

Thus it is hardly surprising that Mr. Nixon expressed hope for the right "climate" for the SALT talks. It is something else again, however, to think that such remarks can affect Moscow's attitude in the Middle East or Vietnam.

Yet who can be sure that it may not? Mr. Nixon said in his State of the World document that "our overseas relationship with the U.S.S.R. is a fact of life, and what he said about the linkage issue is likewise true:

"The central fact in successful negotiations... is the relationship of international events. We did not invent the inter-relationship; it is a fact of life... Political issues relate to strategic questions, political events in one area of the world may have a far-reaching effect on political developments in other parts of the globe."

In short, if you are about SALT, keep a close watch on the Middle East.

The International Herald Tribune speaks letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials; otherwise, they will be given the writer's complete address.

Letters

Pompidou's Trip

When Charles de Gaulle insulted the Canadian government and two-thirds of the Canadian people with his "Quebec Libre" speech, no one of any importance in or out of French politics thought it necessary or worthwhile to apologize.

Why then all the fuss and dramatic cries of "impolite impardonnable" on the part of French officials and others simply because a few presidential feathers were ruffled by a handful of powerful people justifiably protesting a sterling example of political duplicity?

The French, notwithstanding their own thoughts on the matter, did not forget courtesy. They cannot extend it or withhold it as

suits their political fancy while demanding exemplary behavior from others.

WARREN KATZ.

Paris. ... We are so sorry that the French President, whose Israel policies are so in accord with the sympathies of the French people heard a few

days ago, in the city of the cultured, that shaking in Chicago. After all, when one's thoughts are pure and unadorned by unctuous actions one expects to be pelted with 'flowers' instead of epithets.

For the moment America has no effective equivalent of the CBS news anchor as a policeman—maybe by the time another official visit to our barbarous country takes place we will have made that step also to Liberty, Equality and Fraternity.

MARK CLIFTON.

Paris. ... France and Israel

Lately French government spokesmen have referred to Israel as a "religious and racial" state. I wonder if they mean this in comparison to France where all but two of their national holidays are Catholic holidays; where children of the Jewish faith must attend school on Saturdays; and where one must name one's newborn child according to the list of saints on the Catholic calendar.

A comparison between the way Algerians are treated in France and the way Arabs are treated in Israel might reveal interesting facts, as well, for the present ruling "admit majority" of France.

DANIEL SPIEGELHANDLER.

Paris.

كندا، مصر

French Study Possibility Ship Hit Sub

Experts Examine Scratches on Hull

TOULON, France, March 6 (Reuters).—Naval experts have found two fresh scratches on the hull of a Tunisian ship which was in the area in which the French submarine *Burydice* went down this week with 57 men on board, near-Adm. Georges Devie, deputy director of naval operations, said today.

The Tunisian freighter, the 1,316-ton *Tabarka*, has been in drydock in Marseilles since last night and experts flown from Paris were examining the scratches with microscopes.

Adm. Devie said the scratches were "strong and very fresh." They proved that the *Tabarka* had recently been in collision with a metal object. But, he added, "to say now that there was a collision between the *Burydice* and the *Tabarka* would be going much too far."

All ships which were in the area when the *Burydice* was last seen at the resort of St. Tropez Wednesday morning have been ordered to undergo examination in a move to discover whether a collision was the cause of the submarine's mysterious disappearance.

One More Ship

Naval sources here said the only ship which had not yet been examined was the *Galite*, which is heading for Stax, in Tunisia.

At sea, six ships with specialized underwater detection equipment today kept up the search for the *Burydice*. Naval authorities fear the submarine may be buried in a sand dune on the seabed.

The experts who flew to Marseilles from Paris today are examining the molecules of paint in the scratches on the *Tabarka* and the hull to see if there are similarities with the paint on the *Burydice*.

A spokesman for the commission leading into the accident said in Marseilles this morning that there were traces of paint on the hull that did not belong to the Tunisian ship.

The *Burydice* was last sighted by a naval aircraft Wednesday morning. Coastal monitoring stations detected an underwater explosion 21 minutes after the last signal from the submarine.

Search vessels have found an oil patch and a few pieces of debris, including plastic objects from the *Burydice* and fabric from the table in the officers' mess.

For 200th Anniversary

Prominent Guests Put Life Into the Tussaud Waxworks

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON, March 6 (NYT).—When Earl Mountbatten rose to speak last night, behind him stood Mao Tse-tung, Richard Nixon, Charles de Gaulle, David Ben-Gurion, Jomo Kenyatta. All in wax, of course.

"They did me first in 1942," Lord Mountbatten said. In his bemused naval uniform he looked very much like a relation of the late King George VI, which he is.

"Then every few years they bring you up to date—take out a few hairs, add a wrinkle, enlarge the middle a bit. They brought Winston Churchill up to date 23 times."

Mme. Tussaud's Waxworks was celebrating its 200th anniversary—or, more accurately, 200 years since Mme. Tussaud herself began making wax images in the Palais Royal, Paris.

After the Gullotine

Lord Mountbatten said the leaders of the French Revolution had had Mme. Tussaud make wax reproductions of the heads of Louis XVI and Marie-Antoinette after they had been cut off by the guillotine in 1793.

"A terrible experience," he thought, Mme. Tussaud, left Paris for London in 1802.

Last night's celebration was an extraordinary dinner, held in one of the exhibition halls in the famous wax museum near Baker Street. Guests ate amid the figures of the great—some among reproductions of them—

among reproductions of them—

Joseph Lums, the towering Netherlands Foreign Minister, sat a few feet from a fair copy of himself. By request, he wore not evening dress but the same pin-striped suit as the wax model.

Lady Antonia Fraser, author of a book on Mary Queen of Scots, came in the costume worn by Mary's wax image. Seated next to her was Liu Ching-lun, cultural attaché in the Chinese Embassy here. He thought Chairman Mao was not displayed with sufficient prominence.

Sir Winston's widow, Baroness Spencer-Churchill, was a guest of honor. Sir Winston's figure in wax showed him in painting gear, with brush in hand, doing a landscape.

It could have been a ghastly evening, or perhaps one should say a stiff one, but in fact the jokes and the food (fillets of sole Nelson, lamb Victoria, bombe Gladstone) were good.

Sir Christopher Channon, chairman of Mme. Tussaud's—which is a private, profit-making company—appealed to the American Ambassador, Walker Annenberg, to help with a problem. The figure of President Nixon was a bad copy, he said; perhaps Mr. Annenberg could arrange a sitting for the Tussaud artists?

The American presidents in wax—among them Wilson,



THE LIVE PAIR—Admiral of the Fleet Earl Mountbatten of Burma and Lady Antonia Fraser, author of a book on Mary Queen of Scots, came in the costume worn by Mary's wax image. Seated next to her was Liu Ching-lun, cultural attaché in the Chinese Embassy here. He thought Chairman Mao was not displayed with sufficient prominence.

Franklin Roosevelt, Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson—all looked rather unconvincing. That may be because they were done from photographs instead of by live viewings and measurements. Lord Clark, an art historian,

said one of the troubles was excessive kindness. He said, for example, that "Marshall Tito should be a little stouter—indeed everybody should be stouter." He urged Tussaud's to get some unkind modelers.

16 Held in Rome In Student Clash

ROME, March 6 (AP).—Several thousand high school students blocked downtown traffic and battled with each other and police today in a demonstration for changes in the study program and examination system.

At least six students were injured and 16 were arrested. Fighting broke out between leftists and rightist students. One group with helmets and clubs set up a roadblock across the students' line of march.

It was the second successive day of noisy downtown demonstrations by the high school students.

Student Extremists, Police Battle at 3 Paris Schools

PARIS, March 6 (UPI).—The police today broke up fights between extremist students of the left and right in two university of Paris centers, while 2,000 students gathered on the suburban campus at Nanterre to protest similar action that injured dozens earlier this week.

But Education Minister Olivier Guichard said he doubted the current unrest would spark the sort of national crisis prompted by agitation in the spring of 1968.

Mr. Guichard said he did not feel the same conditions existed now that nearly brought down the De Gaulle regime because today "the population, as all the public opinion polls show, demands firm-

ness" from the government in dealing with the students.

The police were called to the faculty of science on the east side of the Paris student quarter shortly before noon to clear the classrooms of rival student commandos armed with chair and table legs. At almost the same time, other police units were sent to the faculty of law on the west side of the student quarter where rightists and leftists were fighting in the corridors.

Calme was restored quickly in both cases, although science students said at least a dozen of their classmates were injured by the police.

The Nanterre protest meeting, authorized by the government, lasted only an hour and broke up to march through the streets of the suburb next to the campus.

The police originally were ordered to Nanterre a week ago yesterday after months of agitation between student extremists at both ends of the political spectrum.

Both sides have been trying to bring about the downfall of the sweeping reform program. But when the police intervened, more moderate students joined the battle against the police, whom many regard as their common enemy.

Some 28 policemen were injured Monday and about 60 injured Tuesday, along with a large number of students, as the Nanterre campus turned into a veritable battlefield.

Officials estimated more than half a million francs (about \$90,000) worth of damage was done to the modern campus buildings during two days of pitched battle.

Berlin Battles Heaviest Snow Of Winter; Roads Are 'Awful'

WEST BERLIN, March 6 (AP).—Berlin and surrounding East Germany battled the heaviest snowfall of the winter today and the city itself lay under the most persistent carpet of snow in this century.

A military spokesman reported that U.S. Army units running through East Germany were

hours behind schedule, in or out of West Berlin.

Western border officers reported that traffic on access roads leading to West Germany was severely hampered by drifts.

Conditions on the northern route to Hamburg were described as "awful." A spokesman reported travelers' accounts that long lines had built up on the main autobahn stretch to Helmstedt, with vehicles waiting to cross a narrow bridge over the Elbe River.

The official East German news agency ADN reported disruption of road and rail traffic throughout East Germany. Aircraft at Tempelhof airport were grounded for an hour while snow was cleared from runways.

Villages near Potsdam, outside Berlin, were reported inaccessible. Thousands of volunteer workers were out helping street crews.

The Free University weather station in West Berlin said that since yesterday over five inches of new snow has fallen on Berlin. That brought to 20 inches the blanket covering the Dahlem residential district, where measurements are made, the heaviest snowfall for a winter since 1940, when 17 inches came down.

Berlin has had an uninterrupted snow cover since Dec. 2, "something that has not happened for well over 100 years," the weatherman added. More snow was falling from a "den sky" with the temperature at freezing.

At Bavarian crossing points into East Germany, Communist border guards were turning back all trucks that did not have snow chains.

The Swiss Snow and Avalanche Institute warned that there is particular danger above a height of 5,800 feet on slopes facing east and south. It added that slides could also occur near mountain crests "and in all exposed areas."

Among the 92 in the touring study group are architects, members of various financial institutions, civil rights workers, contractors, real estate brokers and developers, housing consultants, lawyers, urban planners and two model-city directors. They come from 18 major American cities.

The tour stops in the Netherlands, Italy, France, Sweden and England, returning to America on March 15. The group arrived in Paris Tuesday and will leave Sunday for Stockholm.

"Operation Breakthrough," an NAACP idea, with some federal backing, is a plan to build low-cost housing in ghetto areas, with the aid of unskilled and semi-skilled workers from these areas. Unlike most American construction firms, European companies have expressed an interest in the profit possibilities of such a venture.

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Bavaria Flugzeugbau, owner of the two-engine jet, said the other fatalities included the German pilot, his wife and four children, the co-pilot, and another German woman and two children.

The plane had left Munich at 3:15 p.m. and crashed about 40 minutes later.

Promoter, 6 Children Among 11 Dead In Plane Crash Near St. Moritz

SAMEDAN, Switzerland, March 6 (AP).—Eleven people, including six children, were killed when a twin-engine West German turboprop plane crashed today, possibly while trying to make an emergency landing at an airfield here, near St. Moritz.

Anusch Samy, one of West Germany's most successful pop art and music promoters, was among the persons killed. The 35-year-old millionaire businessman was the financial director of a group of enterprises that include West Germany's biggest discotheque, and a chain of Munich restaurants that offer exotic food and atmosphere.

Pilot, Family

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Authorities distributed 400 stoves to families with infants, invalids or aged persons.

Viennese Study 'Pill' for Pigeons

VIENNA, March 6 (UPI).—Vienna's city administration today allocated 300,000 schillings (about \$12,000) for studies to develop a birth control pill for pigeons.

Prof. Kurt Arbeiter of the Vienna veterinary university said he will need about two years to develop a pill that would reduce the "pigeon flood" but not harm other birds.

Poisoning the pigeons has proved unsatisfactory and provoked criticism from the public, city officials said.

"The pill will not cause any ill effects to the pigeons beyond preventing their unlimited multiplication," Prof. Arbeiter said.

Prof. Arbeiter of the Vienna veterinary university said he will need about two years to develop a pill that would reduce the "pigeon flood" but not harm other birds.

Manson, Accuser Meet in Prison

LOS ANGELES, March 6 (Reuters).—Charles Manson, the hippie cult leader, and Susan Atkins, the girl who implicated his "family" in the Sharon Tate murders, met in jail yesterday.

A police car took Miss Atkins, 31, to the county men's jail where Manson is preparing his own defense to charges that he masterminded the murders of Miss Tate and six others last August.

Police say Miss Atkins, one of the defendants, confessed to the murders to a cellmate four months after they happened. In December she testified against her former companions and a grand jury returned the murder indictments.

Miss Atkins' lawyer, Richard Caballero, who was with her when she talked with Manson for more than an hour, said the discussion was on lines of court defense.

Police say Miss Atkins, one of the defendants, confessed to the murders to a cellmate four months after they happened. In December she testified against her former companions and a grand jury returned the murder indictments.

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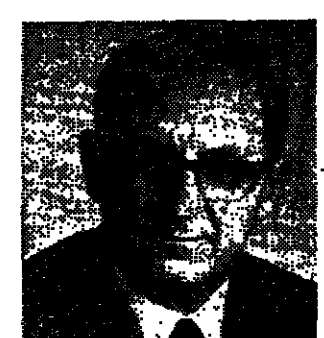
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Interested dealers and representatives are invited to contact:

Art Collectors Service S.A., P.O. Box 20, 1003 Lausanne, Switzerland.



Hans Bolliger, studies in the book trade, and in history of literature and art in Paris, 15 years leading collaborator of the auction company and fine art dealer Kornfeld & Kipstein, Bern. Specialist in XX Century graphic, line drawings and pictures, XIX and XX Century rare illustrated books.



Jean-Pierre Durand, University in Paris, one of the founders of the Société Durand-Mathiesen S.A., expert in paintings, drawings and sculptures (XV-XX century), collaboration in the development of the Musée de l'Art, Sao Paulo, Brazil, organizer of a number of international art exhibitions, specialist in fine art insurance.



Georges Moos, Officier d'Académie, Chevalier de l'Ordre des Arts et des Lettres, Founder of the world-known gallery Moos, 20 years of experience as an art auctioneer. Recognized specialist in fine art insurance.



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Bonn Escalates Battle on Inflation

NEW YORK, March 6 (NYT)—Ignorance of critical warnings, the German central bank, the Bundesbank, today raised its rate to 7.5 percent from 6 percent.

The new rate, which will go into effect Monday, is the highest since World War II and the fourth increase since last April.

In an atmosphere of gloom created by weeks of fiery debate about ways to bridge a runaway boom, the central bank also decided to raise the rate of short-term credit on government bonds by half a percentage point to a record 9.5 percent.

The move, held in Frankfurt after the Bonn government's decision of strong anti-inflationary measures, was attended by Economics Minister Karl Schiller and Finance Minister Alex Müller.

Key Lending Rate

The whopping 1.5 point hike in bank rate will cause a dramatic rise in the cost of investment loans. The bank rate is the key rate at which West German central bank lends money to commercial banks.

Schiller called the central bank's decision "consequential, understandable and effective," but many spokesmen in the industrial region termed the move "terrific" and "terrible."

A spokesman for a leading coal and steel company accused the bank of "irresponsible nervousness," while a Frankfurt bank predicted that the strong tightening of the credit squeeze would lead to a recession.

Move Criticized

A spokesman for the West German trade unions said that the rate increase was "regrettable." It would neither contribute to international efforts for a lower rate of inflation nor would it have a calming effect on the economy.

Opposition Christian Democratic Union's economics expert, Dr. Müller-Hermann, said that the central bank's move had forced today's decision.

The large bank rate increase and all the more surprise since today's rate in Britain's bank is 7.5 percent from 8 percent.

Germany's central bank refrains from its long-expectation to apply the economic

Bank Rate Set At Post-War High

Central bank president Karl Klagen said the increase was coupled with a decision to raise the bank's reserve requirements on foreign deposits by 30 percent. The measure, due to go into force April 1, will protect the bank's liquidity against sudden withdrawals of foreign deposits.

The raise of minimum reserves on accounts by non-residents is a necessary flank measure because the bank's new crisis level will most certainly attract funds from abroad in reversal of the current trend.

Ever since West Germany's 9.3 percent devaluation of the mark last fall, foreign money has been flowing out of the country.

The central bank's decision was taken despite warnings by leading economists that the bank should not overdo its efforts to make up for the government's passive stance on inflation.

The warnings increased after last Friday's government rejection of Mr. Schiller's demand for drastic anti-inflationary measures, including a temporary 5 to 10 percent

increase in withholding and income taxes.

U.K. Outflow Expected

LONDON, March 6 (AP)—The unexpectedly big increase in West Germany's lending rate today will almost certainly attract a flow of speculative money away from London, foreign currency dealers said.

Dealers noted that in combination with yesterday's lowering of the British lending rate by half a percentage point, there was a swing against London of two full points.

Italy Raises Bank Rate to 5.5% From 4%

ROME, March 6 (Reuters)—Italy tonight raised its bank rate to 5.5 percent from 4 percent, the Treasury Ministry announced tonight.

Financial sources said the increase was expected following the 1.5 percent increase in the West German bank rate announced earlier today.

Bankers explained that the Italian bank rate, which was raised to 4 percent from 3.5 percent last Aug. 13, was among the lowest in Europe.

Rio Tinto-Zinc Bids \$103 Million For British Aluminum Fabricator

LONDON, March 6 (Reuters)—Rio Tinto-Zinc Corp. said it is making an agreed \$103 million bid for Pillar Ltd., a British firm with wide interests in the aluminum, building and engineering industries.

The terms are one RT-Z share for every four Pillar shares. Pillar reported a net profit of \$4.75 million in the year ended Oct. 31 on sales of \$134.4 million.

RT-Z said Pillar will become the vehicle for its worldwide aluminum interests other than those represented by Comalco Ltd.

On the London Stock Exchange, Pillar shares climbed 60 cents to \$3.85.

Apart from its British operations, RT-Z operates mines and has production facilities in Australia, the United States, Canada, South Africa, eight West European countries, Turkey, the Middle East and Far East and various African countries.

BOAC-BUA Merger Aims To Pick Up Competitiveness

LONDON, March 6 (NYT)—The government-owned British Overseas Airways Corp. is planning to take over Europe's largest independent airline, British United Airways.

BOAC chairman Charles Hardie confirmed early today that merger talks between the two airlines were already far advanced. "BOAC's approach to this matter is strictly commercial," he said. "The combination of the two airlines would further strengthen British competitiveness against the giant foreign airlines." A Board of Trade spokesman said the government had approved the merger "in principle."

It is understood that the approach for the merger came from United's managing director, Alan Bristow, who joined the company two years ago and helped turn an expected \$2.6 million loss into a \$500,000 profit. Profits for BUA's 20-jet fleet this year were expected to be "substantial."

The takeover will mean the end of any major independent competition on scheduled routes for the two nationalized British carriers, BOAC, which is essentially a world-wide carrier, and British European Airways, which operates more

flights to and within Europe than any other airline.

All three airlines broke passenger-carrying records last year, with United putting up the best percentage performance. Its total was almost 1.5 million passengers, a 53 percent increase in 1968.

However, Britain's estimated 25 independent airlines have generally had a rough haul in recent years, squeezed by demands for hefty pilots' pay increases and government restrictions in addition to the competition of the two nationalized carriers. A major independent airline, British Eagle, recently went out of business.

United has stated repeatedly that it was prepared to invest substantially in new aircraft, such as the Concorde and jumbo jet if granted a major stake in British civil aviation alongside the two state-owned airlines. It operates a patchwork route structure reaching from Europe to Africa and South America, in fact, United took over BOAC's South American route to Chile, and in two years turned a \$2.9 million annual loss into a profit.

The takeover of United will thrust BOAC into the profitable charter market in a big way. United is a carrier for several package holiday firms as well as numerous private organizations, and charter flights represent 40 percent of its business.

RCA Profits Sag, Sales Up; Lockheed Lost \$33 Million

NEW YORK, March 6 (AP)—RCA Corp. reported today record sales for 1969, with a slight drop in profits.

RCA said it earned after taxes \$151.2 million, or \$2.32 a share, on sales of \$2.2 billion last year. It said this compares with 1968 profits of \$154.7 million, or \$2.37 a share, on sales of \$2.1 billion.

Fourth-quarter profits were \$44.5 million on sales of \$570.8 million, compared with net of \$52.1 million and sales of \$549.1 million for the previous year.

The company said its defense business declined and wanting consumer confidence affected commercial sales.

Lockheed

NEW YORK, March 6 (NYT)—Lockheed Aircraft reported last year that it had operated at a net loss last year of \$32.6 million. This was in contrast to the \$44.5 million profit, equal to \$3.96 a share, that it had reported for 1968.

For the fourth quarter of 1969, Lockheed recorded a net loss of \$66.3 million. This compared with net earnings of \$8.5 million, or 75 cents a share, reported for the comparable 1968 period.

The 1969 loss was attributed in large part to a \$150 million write-off before taxes, that the company took in its income account last year. This write-off, the company said, was made because of losses that had resulted and might result from settlement of contract disputes with the Defense Department.

Yesterday, the department made public a copy of a letter from Lockheed's chairman requesting payments against four major weapons programs involving \$600 million on which the company and the government were in dispute.

Large Write-Offs

Lockheed had written off \$140 million before taxes prior to last year on four programs. The company pointed out that the additional \$150 million write-off in 1969 "brings total losses to \$290 million before taxes on the four programs" and noted that "the outcome of contract negotiations and litigation could result in still further losses."

The \$150 million write-off last year was one of the largest such charges ever made in corporate history. In 1961, General Dynamics Corp. took a \$214.5 million write-off in its accounts for the cost of the commercial jet transport program it then had under way in connection with the Convair 990. A similar

U.S., LTV Settle Anti-Trust Suit

WASHINGTON, March 6 (Reuters)—The United States settled today its anti-trust case against Ling-Temco-Vought Inc. by giving the Dallas-based conglomerate the choice of disposing of either its dominant position in Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp. or its holdings in both Braniff Airways and Okonite Co.

LTV said last month, when these terms were announced as tentative, that given the choice it would hold J & L, agreeing to divestiture of Braniff and Okonite.

Terms of the settlement prohibit LTV from acquiring for ten years any significant stock interest in any corporation with assets of \$100 million or more without prior government approval. It allows LTV three years to carry out the divestiture options.

with the West, while trade with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe has been stagnant.

The contract between Douglas and the Yugoslav carriers JAT and Inex-Adria, was signed last month, with JAT to receive five planes and Inex-Adria two. According to JAT special counselor Radojevic about \$6 million in costs will be offset by the sale of Yugoslav DC-8s will be covered by the sale of Yugoslav products to the U.S. company or its subsidiaries, instead of by cash.

The barter aspect of the \$35 million contract establishes a "worldwide precedent for the U.S. aviation industry," according to Douglas. Other officials said that the industry's willingness to enter into this form of contract was an indication of the pinch being felt by the industry as sales have fallen off. Sources said that the U.S. firm may set up a sales office in Philadelphia to help market the Yugoslav products.

U.S. Orders Dwindle

In Douglas's Dwindle plants, employment has dropped from 71,000 to 56,000 reflecting mainly space agency cutbacks and dwindling commercial orders.

For Yugoslavia, whose self-managed, independent enterprises have previously sought barter offsets, partly to save foreign currency and partly to give a boost to its domestic export companies, the transaction is both financially significant and indicative of the country's rapidly expanding air transport business.

It also is in line with Yugoslavia's rapidly expanding trade

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Some Easing Of Fed Policy Is Detected

But Analysts Stress Uncertainties of Trend

By H. Erich Heinemann

NEW YORK, March 6 (NYT)—The Federal Reserve System's credit policy may have become slightly less restrictive during the last two weeks, banking figures published yesterday indicated.

But the hint was tentative, and analysts were unable to say for sure that a definite trend toward easier money was under way.

The nation's money supply, perhaps the single most important indicator of credit conditions, increased for the second week in a row to a daily average of \$200 billion in the week ended Feb. 25, for a total increase over the 14-day period of \$1.1 billion.

Virtually No Growth

Even with this jump, however, the money supply has shown virtually no growth over the last eight months, a trend that normally would be associated with severe credit restraint.

The bank credit proxy—total member-bank deposits subject to reserve requirements—jumped sharply to an average of \$283.3 billion from the week before.

Short-term interest rates—especially the key rate on overnight loans between commercial banks—generally continued to slide downward.

Monetary experts are deeply divided over whether there has been a change in the money management policy stance.

Milton Friedman of the University of Chicago, the leader of the monetarist economic school, said yesterday that in his view there had been a subtle shift.

"There is no positive evidence," he said, "but I think there are a number of separate pieces of evidence which point in that direction (of less restraint)."

Evidence Cited

As evidence, he cited: "The monetary base—high-powered money—has been rising since last October; the expression of opinion by a number of members of the Fed... that the Fed ought not to stop interest-rate declines; interest rates are coming down."

Further evidence, he said, "is that whenever you are at such a turning point in the (business) cycle, the way in which the Fed has in the past operated there is an automatic tendency for the quantity of money to go down. It hasn't gone down; if anything, it's gone up a little and this suggests that they must be pushing against that automatic tendency since December."

He concluded that "the logic of the situation as interpreted through Fed eyes—not as interpreted through my eyes—calls for a change in policy."

Citibank Disagrees

On the other hand, First National City Bank, looking at the same evidence as Mr. Friedman, came to the opposite conclusion yesterday. Its March monthly economic letter, "brought widespread speculation among investors and economists that Fed policy had already made money easier or was on the verge of doing so."

"But recent policy actions," the bank said, "speak to the contrary." In November and December, the bank said, the central bank had in fact pumped more than a normal seasonal amount of reserves into the banking system, but beginning late in January, Citibank asserted, it "drained a significant amount of reserves out of the banking system, and the money supply as well as total bank credit dropped abruptly."

"By the end of February," the bank asserted, "it appeared that the net effect of this monetary whipsaw was, at best, three steps forward and two steps back."

Karl Schiller to find ways of increasing the import of Yugoslav goods to Germany by more active government persuasion.

During talks in London last week, a Belgrade delegation headed by Prime Minister Milija Radovic also expressed interest in a possible participation in the European "airbus" project.

Ever more significant politically, however, was the interest shown in London by the Yugoslavs in cooperating with Britain in filling more of Belgrade's military aircraft needs. Diplomatic sources said this was a sign that the Belgrade government is anxious to reduce its dependence on the Soviet Union in obtaining military equipment.

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High-Priced Glammers Lead Modest Big Board Decline

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, March 6 (NYT)—They're hitting the glammers again," a Wall Street broker declared today and that told the story of the New York Stock Exchange. Some glamour items plunged while the rest of the market, including aerospace stocks and retail issues, wobbled downwards.

At the top of the active list was a retail-oriented glamour, S. S. Kresge, which had climbed from a 1966 low of 11 1/4 to last year's high of 61. On a huge turnover of 441,800 shares, Kresge fell 1 3/4 to 44 1/4.

Kresge yesterday unveiled fiscal 1970 earnings that, in the eyes of some mutual funds and other institutions, appeared disappointing. As a result, Kresge plummeted 11 3/8 points as that day's biggest loser.

The chief casualty in the aerospace-defense group was Lockheed, down 1 1/4 to 14 5/8, its lowest price since 1960, in active trading.

One exception was motor freight carriers, a long-depressed sector that benefitted from an appraisal in the Wall Street Journal to the effect that some analysts are turning bullish on trucking stocks. As a result, Consolidated Freightways climbed 1 5/8 to 37 3/4 and Transcon Lines sped ahead 1 to 11.

The handful of issues gaining 2 points or more included Bath Industries, up 4 1/4 at 50 1/4; Conrac, up 2 3/8 at 33 1/8; General Signal, up 2 1/4 at 65. Most groups, from banks to papers and from airlines to savings-and-loans, trended downward.

While economists are arguing the point of whether the U.S. economy actually is—or soon will be—in a recession, businessmen around the country are expressing optimism about their profits picture.

This, of course, does not mean that corporate managers today are more optimistic than a month ago about the economy in general. They simply feel things have been worse and that there will be a change for the better soon.

According to a survey by the McGraw-Hill economics department released today, business now expects a 6 percent rise in corporate earnings this year.

"Amazing" Prediction

McGraw-Hill economist Douglas Greenwald characterized their prediction as "amazing almost unbelievable." He himself does not take the result of his survey quite literally, preferring to stick to a previous forecast of a 6 percent decline in corporate profits.

Still, Mr. Greenwald insists, the profit expectations should be read as a "sign of strength."

The survey showed 69 percent of the companies questioned expect an increase in profits before taxes: 20 percent envision a decline and 11 percent see no change.

Only 47 percent of the companies surveyed by McGraw-Hill indicated their profit margins would increase while 35 percent expect no change and 28 percent see a decline.

Alusuisse Net Up 21%

ZURICH, March 6 (Reuters)—Schweizerische Alusuisse, reported today a 21 percent increase in consolidated group profit last year. Net rose to 117.3 million Swiss francs (\$28.74 million) from 96.8 million francs (\$22.07 million) in 1968. Turnover figures were not available.

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F.D. and S. International Fund

Société Anonyme - Luxembourg
Office of Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders.
March 25th, 1970.

Shareholders are invited to attend an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders to be held at the registered office of the Corporation, Rue Notre Dame, Luxembourg, on March 25th, 1970, at 11 a.m., to consider the following agenda:

Approval of the audited statements of account from date of incorporation to and including December 31, 1969, and the related report of the Board of Directors, discharge to the Auditor and to the Directors for the period ending December 31, 1969.

The change of investment restrictions Nos. 1 through 4 inclusive, as they are stated in the explanatory memorandum of the Corporation and have been adopted by the Shareholders on December 24th, 1968, to permit the Corporation to invest all or any part of its assets in the Dreyfus International Investment Fund, N.V., such investment to be without any sales or other acquisition charges.

Withdrawal of the listing of the Corporation's shares on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

Liquidation of the Corporation and appointment of any Directors as liquidators of the Corporation with authority for each of the liquidators to represent the Corporation in liquidation and to distribute on the date of liquidation pro rata to all shareholders, the net assets of the Corporation at that time expected to consist only of shares of the Dreyfus International Investment Fund, N.V.

Proxies may be sent to the meeting in person or by proxy. Proxy holders may attend the meeting in person or by proxy. Proxy holders may also be sent to the meeting in person or by proxy. Proxy holders may also be sent to the meeting in person or by proxy.

Resolution No. 4 cannot be voted upon unless one-half of the total outstanding shares of the Corporation are represented in person or by proxy, and must be approved by at least two-thirds of the shares present or represented.

The Board of Directors.

McDonnell Douglas Sale Sets a Precedent

By Dan Morgan

BELGRADE, March 6 (WP)—A contract which sets a new precedent for the sale of U.S. aircraft overseas has been signed here between two Yugoslav airlines and McDonnell Douglas Corp.

It is unusual because, according to Yugoslav airline officials, roughly a fifth of the purchase price of seven Douglas DC-8s will be covered by the sale of Yugoslav products to the U.S. company or its subsidiaries, instead of by cash.

The barter aspect of the \$35 million contract establishes a "worldwide precedent for the U.S. aviation industry," according to Douglas. Other officials said that the industry's willingness to enter into this form of contract was an indication of the pinch being felt by the industry as sales have fallen off.

Sources said that the U.S. firm may set up a sales office in Philadelphia to help market the Yugoslav products.

U.S. Orders Dwindle

In Douglas's Dwindle plants, employment has dropped from 71,000 to 56,000 reflecting mainly space agency cutbacks and dwindling commercial orders.

For Yugoslavia, whose self-managed, independent enterprises have previously sought barter offsets, partly to save foreign currency and partly to give a boost to its domestic export companies, the transaction is both financially significant and indicative of the country's rapidly expanding air transport business.

It also is in line with Yugoslavia's rapidly expanding trade

with the West, while trade with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe has been stagnant.

The contract between Douglas and the Yugoslav carriers JAT and Inex-Adria, was signed last month, with JAT to receive five planes and Inex-Adria two. According to JAT special counselor Radojevic about \$6 million in costs will be offset by the sale of Yugoslav DC-8s will be covered by the sale of Yugoslav products to the U.S. company or its subsidiaries, instead of by cash.

The barter aspect of the \$35 million contract establishes a "worldwide precedent for the U.S. aviation industry," according to Douglas. Other officials said that the industry's willingness to enter into this form of contract was an indication of the pinch being felt by the industry as sales have fallen off. Sources said that the U.S. firm may set up a sales office in Philadelphia to help market the Yugoslav products.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

Mutual Funds

[illegible]

Toronto Stocks

[illegible]

Montreal Stocks

466 SimpSa A	24%	25%	24%	24%	24%	1295 Algotma	14	125%	125%	
3728 Starl Slt	13%	12%	12%	12%	12%	97 Acetona	34	125%	125%	14
12333 Steel	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	4941 Bank Mont	16	16%	16%	14
800 Super Pet	38%	38%	37%	38%	38%	482 Can Cement	16%	16%	16%	14
548 Tedco Can	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	5280 Can Oil	14	14%	14%	14
2225 Tor	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	5280 Can Oil	14	14%	14%	14
13333 Trd Group	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	5280 Can Oil	14	14%	14%	14
4488 Trans Can	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	5280 Can Oil	14	14%	14%	14
4488 Trans Can	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	5280 Can Oil	14	14%	14%	14
890 Un CarbCan	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	5280 Can Oil	14	14%	14%	14
1111111111111111	42%	42%	42%	42%	42%	5280 Can Oil	14	14%	14%	14
100 Versatile	42%	42%	42%	42%	42%	5280 Can Oil	14	14%	14%	14
128 Westin Int	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%	5280 Can Oil	14	14%	14%	14
1111111111111111	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	5280 Can Oil	14	14%	14%	14
720 White Pass	22%	21%	21%	21%	21%	5280 Can Oil	14	14%	14%	14
MINES										
7160 A Roych	57	50	57	57	57	9710 Royal Bank	26	25%	25%	25%
7160 A Roych	2.21	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	9710 Royal Bank	26	25%	25%	25%
5462 Reith Corp	20.25	20.25	20.25	20.25	20.25	9710 Royal Bank	26	25%	25%	25%
1790 Brion	3.65	3.65	3.65	3.65	3.65	9710 Royal Bank	26	25%	25%	25%
1790 Brion	3.65	3.65	3.65	3.65	3.65	9710 Royal Bank	26	25%	25%	25%
1900 Camflo	2.10	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.90	9710 Royal Bank	26	25%	25%	25%
1900 Camflo	2.10	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.90	9710 Royal Bank	26	25%	25%	25%

Market Summary

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European Marke

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Aluminum.....	44.15	44.00	44.00	44.00
Copper.....	37.65	37.50	37.50	37.50
Gold.....	68.18	68.18	68.18	68.18
Most Active—American				
Alcoa Corp.....	73.00	8 1/2	+ 1/4	
Aluminum Co. of Am.....	74.00	7 1/4		
C. & G. Inc.....	62.00	1 1/4	+ 1/2	
Aluminum Ind. Corp.....	56.00	7 1/2	+ 1/2	
Armed..... 4.25				
Ast. Mines.....	2.10			
Cock Co.....	1.75			
Electrol.....	1.85			
Lambert.....	2.90			
Petrol.....	2.10			
Rockwell.....	1.85			
Tr. Corp.....	1.00			
Flat..... 3.75				
Finisder.....	1.40			
General.....	1.40			
Holder.....	1.40			
Levin.....	1.40			
Monte.....	1.8			
Olive.....	1.8			
Pirelli.....	3.2			
Visco.....	3.2			

Ecologic Sci	54,400	22
nan Genl	53,600	15
mob Chib	53,200	13%

Magna Oil	42.30	5%	+1 1/4
Sufrolig in	33.00	16%	- 1/4
Macro Chat	\$2.70	6%	
Approx total stock sales	2,350,000		
Stock sales year ago	4,546,130		
A.M. stock index:			
High	Low	Close	Net Chg.
25.90	25.45	25.58	- .11

Dow Jones Average
Open High Low Close

30 Ind	787.49	789.93	779.37	784.13	-3.43	Hoeschler	212.20	Esso/Star	146
20 Tm	176.49	179.59	176.54	177.35	-0.99	Hoesch	79	Fin.P.R.P.	267
15 UI	118.99	119.63	117.78	118.51	-0.20	Karstadt	334	Fr.Petrols	196
65 SHK	264.90	266.00	262.09	263.79	-1.11	Kaufhof	242	IBM	2,049
						KHD	82	Impoli	117.
						Lufthansa	66	IntNickCan	266.
						Mannesmann	165	Mach.Bull.	123.
						Metalgesellschaft	375	Michelin	1,655

Industrials ..	98.72	97.58	97.3
Railroads ..	38.28	37.69	37.9
Utilities	60.70	59.66	60.5

300 Stocks	90.36	88.84	89.44	-56
Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.				
	Shares			
	Buy	Sell	Short	
March 5	282,754	408,880	4,249	
March 4	448,468	440,239	5,048	
March 3	441,859	493,206	6,036	
London				
	Anglo-Am Co.	67 1/2		
	Anglo-Am Lin.	24 1/2		
	Barclay Bank	68 3/4		
	Beecham Gr.	40 1/2		
	Deutsche Bank	172.50		
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March 2	497,488	472,545
Feb. 27	426,853	402,429

* These totals are included in the totals for the month of March.

European Gold Markets		March 6, 1979	
Location	Open	Close	Change
London	34.95	35.05	Upch.
Zurich	35.05	35.08	Upch.

Zurich		March 6, 1979	
Commodity	Open	Close	Change
Gold	349.50	350.00	Upch.
Silver	16.10	16.15	Upch.
Palladium	213.00	213.50	Upch.
Platinum	213.00	213.50	Upch.

(12.5 kilo)...	35.35	38.37
S. dollars per ounce.		

Gold of.....	75 1/2	North Amc.....	12 3/4
St. Univ. St.....	57 1/2	Nestle bear.....	3 5/8
Guinness.....	26 1/2	Sailor.....	2 1/8
Hawker-Sidd.....	39 3/4	Sodec.....	1 3/4
Hudson-Bay.....	147 1/2	Sulzer.....	3 7/8
Impchemic.....	52 1/2	Un. B. Swisses.....	4 25/32

..... NEW HIGHS-7.....

Copper	Rng	NY Hand n	
Jojoba		Pumicarb	Waverch

*Ex-dividend.

.... NEW LOWS-17

Amn Steriliz	El Mem Mg	Rollins Inc
Bayer	Essex Int	Scien Resc
CCI Corp	Gidd Lewis	Stanray
Conrac Corp	LFC Financ	Univsty Cmp
Dowdply w/	Lochld Airc	Villager Ind
	Republic Cp	Wurlitzer

HEDGE

1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1997) using a spectrophotometer (Shimadzu UV-1601U).

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PEANUTS



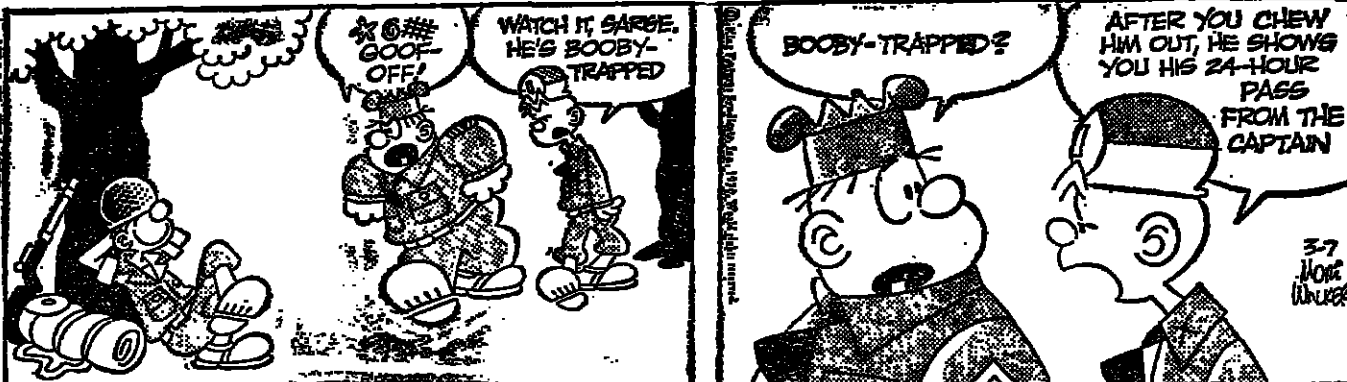
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L. I. L. ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



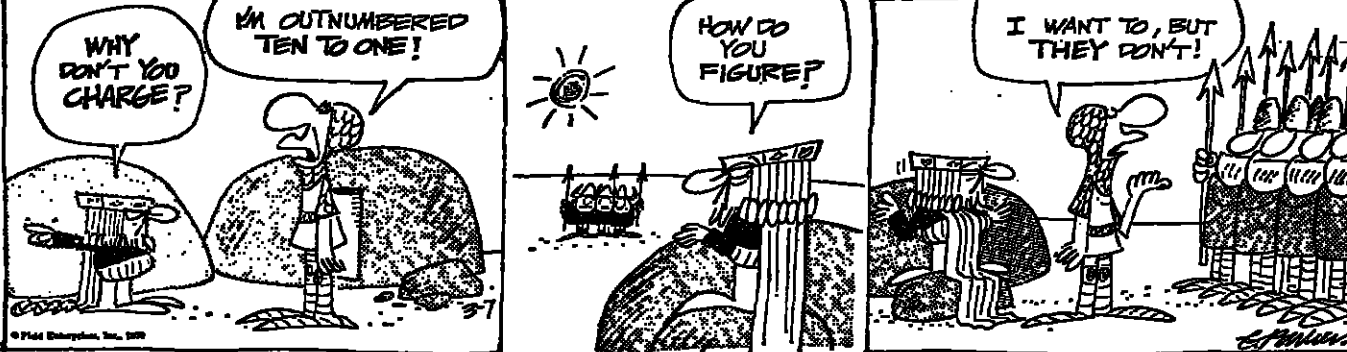
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BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



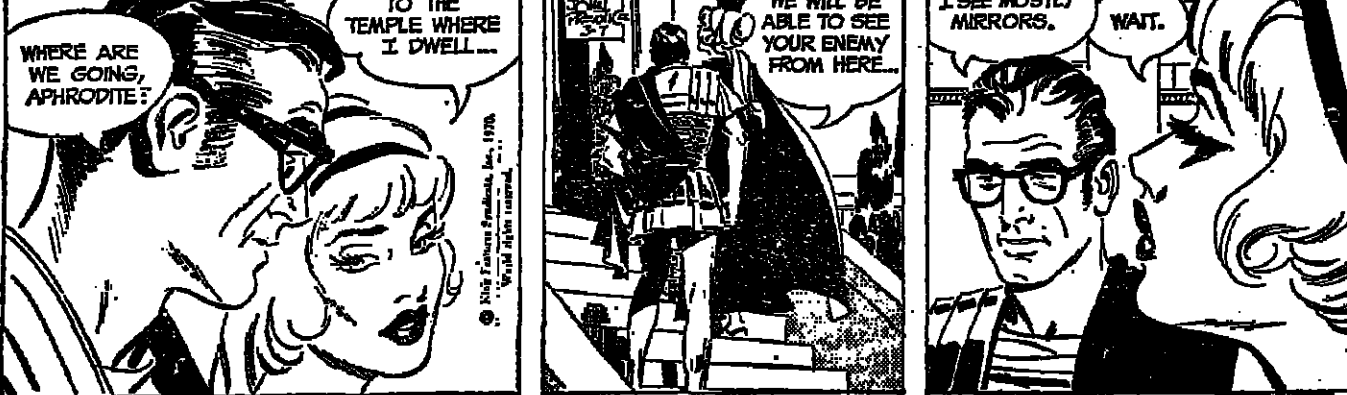
REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



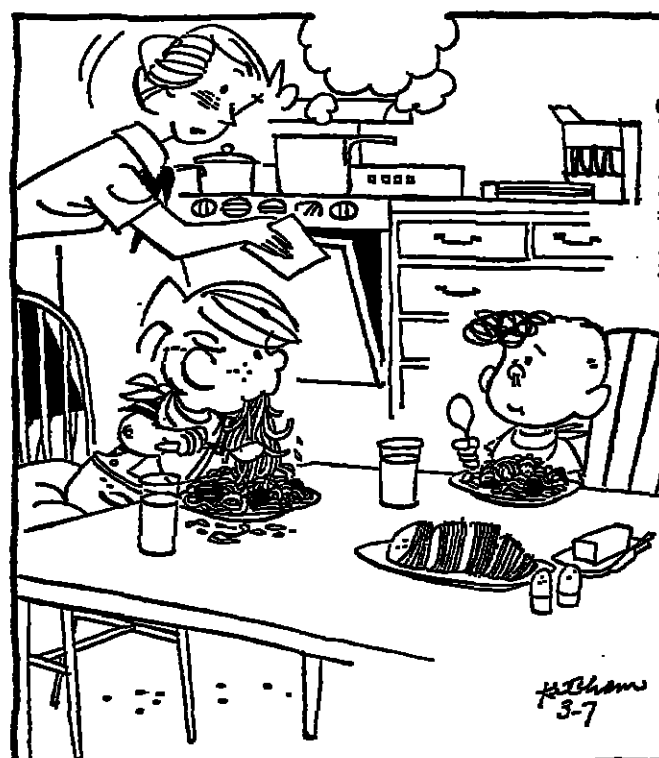
RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



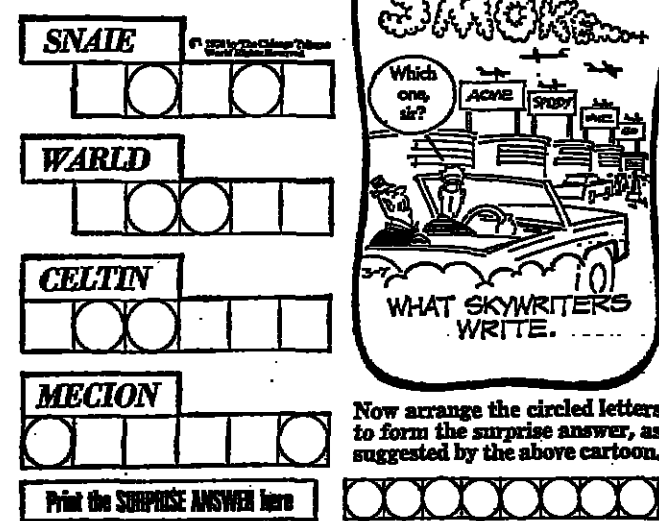
DENNIS THE MENACE



"YOU CHEW MEAT BALLS, BUT YOU SLURP SPAGHETTI!"

JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Yesterday's Jumble: PRIOR TWINE DUPLEX RANDOM
Answer: What a man who couldn't hold his liquor did—DROPPED IT

- ACROSS
- California
 - Relative of st.
 - Medical accent
 - Domestic help
 - Of rock debris
 - Of an early Greek
 - symbol
 - Frenchman's
 - Frenchman's
 - One of an early
 - rabbi group
 - punky
 - Cowboy
 - Hard
 - Outward
 - Car part
 - River to the Missouri
 - Shallow
 - Shallow
 - Fireplace
 - problem
 - Russian press
 - agency
 - Laquer's Sp.
 - Volleys
 - Navy non-com.
 - Abbr.
 - Common verb
 - them to a
 - Lead pad
 - Class
 - Spoken
 - Shelf musical
 - Shelf
 - Holmes of film
 - Store close
 -
 - Popul. Pr.
 - Red color
 - Garden flowers
 - Head curves
 - African insect

- DOWN
- Water channel
 - Employ
 - Male seal
 - Give form to
 - Yar.
 - Spicy fish
 - what you
 -
 - Disparaging
 -
 - Superior people

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS: 1. MEXICO, 2. MEXICO, 3. MEXICO, 4. MEXICO, 5. MEXICO, 6. MEXICO, 7. MEXICO, 8. MEXICO, 9. MEXICO, 10. MEXICO, 11. MEXICO, 12. MEXICO, 13. MEXICO, 14. MEXICO, 15. MEXICO, 16. MEXICO, 17. MEXICO, 18. MEXICO, 19. MEXICO, 20. MEXICO, 21. MEXICO, 22. MEXICO, 23. MEXICO, 24. MEXICO, 25. MEXICO, 26. MEXICO, 27. MEXICO, 28. MEXICO, 29. MEXICO, 30. MEXICO, 31. MEXICO, 32. MEXICO, 33. MEXICO, 34. MEXICO, 35. MEXICO, 36. MEXICO, 37. MEXICO, 38. MEXICO, 39. MEXICO, 40. MEXICO, 41. MEXICO, 42. MEXICO, 43. MEXICO, 44. MEXICO, 45. MEXICO, 46. MEXICO, 47. MEXICO, 48. MEXICO, 49. MEXICO, 50. MEXICO, 51. MEXICO, 52. MEXICO, 53. MEXICO, 54. MEXICO, 55. MEXICO, 56. MEXICO, 57. MEXICO, 58. MEXICO, 59. MEXICO, 60. MEXICO, 61. MEXICO, 62. MEXICO, 63. MEXICO, 64. MEXICO, 65. MEXICO, 66. MEXICO, 67. MEXICO, 68. MEXICO, 69. MEXICO, 70. MEXICO, 71. MEXICO, 72. MEXICO, 73. MEXICO, 74. MEXICO, 75. MEXICO, 76. MEXICO, 77. MEXICO, 78. MEXICO, 79. MEXICO, 80. MEXICO, 81. MEXICO, 82. MEXICO, 83. MEXICO, 84. MEXICO, 85. MEXICO, 86. MEXICO, 87. MEXICO, 88. MEXICO, 89. MEXICO, 90. MEXICO, 91. MEXICO, 92. MEXICO, 93. MEXICO, 94. MEXICO, 95. MEXICO, 96. MEXICO, 97. MEXICO, 98. MEXICO, 99. MEXICO, 100. MEXICO.

BOOKS

POINTS OF REBELLION

By William O. Douglas. Random House, 97 pp. Vintage edition, \$1.95.

Reviewed by William McPherson

The streets of our country are in turmoil. The universities are filled with students rebelling and rioting.

Communists are seeking to destroy our country. Russia is threatening us with her might and the republic is in danger. Yes, danger from within and without.

We need law and order.

HO, hum—sounds familiar, doesn't it? Another strident effusion from one of our many vociferous decriers of disorder and defenders of the national virtue. Indeed, it could have emanated from the pens of those scribblers who create the rhetoric with which a number of our public officials frequently bombard us.

But it didn't. It came instead from Adolf Hitler in 1932, and it is quoted in a remarkable and important book by William O. Douglas, an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

In a nutshell, Mr. Justice Douglas is thinking here in his carefully reasoned, juridical way about the unthinkable: revolution. Maybe not revolution "now," as we hear on occasion when certain quarters of the populace are deeply moved, but revolution pretty soon.

To put it in words less charged with the smell of cordite, he is talking about changing society. He is looking for ways and means to make the machine (i.e., technology) and the vast bureaucracy of the corporation state and of the government that runs that machine the servant of man.

He is protesting against "living under rules and prejudices and attitudes that produce the extremes of wealth and poverty and that make us dedicated to the destruction of people through atomic bombs, gases, and that prepare us to think alike and be submissive objects for the regime of the computer."

In one of the most notable passages in a very notable book, Justice Douglas writes: "George III was the symbol against which our founders made a revolution now considered bright and glorious."

George III and his dynasty had established and nurtured us... But a vast restructuring of the institutions was necessary if the people were to be content. That restructuring was not forthcoming and there was revolution. We must realize that today's establishment is the new George III. Whether it will continue to adhere to his tactics, we do not know. If it does, the redress, honored in tradition, is also revolution."

It is coming in any case, but it need not be a repetition of 1776. "It could be in the nature of an explosive political regeneration. It depends on how wise the establishment is," he writes in the book's concluding paragraph. "If, with its stockpile of arms, it resolves to repress the dissenters, America will face, I fear, an awful ordeal."

You can't put it much more clearly—or more chillingly—than that. But lest Justice Douglas be misunderstood, he is not advocating unconditional violence. "Every government from the beginning has moved against it. But when

grievances pile high and the elected spokesmen resent the establishment, force may be the only effective response."

It is tempting to quote length from the more in diary passages in "Points of Rebellion," which is only first in a projected series of three books on dissent and rebellion that Mr. Douglas is writing. (The second will deal with international problems; the third with Latin America.)

It is tempting, but it is not fair, because Mr. Douglas has written within limits of his short space carefully reasoned and documented account of what brought us to the lamentable state in which "a vast restructuring of our society is due. It remedies are to become able to the average person."

The two most "familiar" problems we face, Justice Douglas says, are controlling monolithic American bureaucracy and reallocating enormous resources. "A great welfare scandal of age concerns the dole we rich people"—and he cites a sample from the all steps allowance to agricultural subsidies. The specific, he briefly touches on are found to readers of the daily newspapers and of such books as Richard J. Barber's "The American Corporation: Its Power, Money, Its Politics" and J. Edgar Hoover's "The Closed Corporation: American University in Crisis."

The problems are all familiar; what is unusual that they are being protested at a time of prolonged silence; the protest is not logical but is activist, it is by young people, and—most important—it is permeated by a sense of futility. Where the sense of futility is, there is a sense of hope. Justice Douglas writes, "The violence, and that is the way we are today."

Why? Because, among many other reasons, the First Amendment traditions guaranteed freedom of speech and the right of men peacefully to assemble are being watered down. "Though the Constitution states that Congress shall make 'law'—striking these rights, has been construed to mean that Congress may make 'son laws.'"

Because, too, the individual increasingly is important in a highly complex society based on technology and fostering conformity in the interests of the corporation state. Justice Douglas believes, with Paul Goodman, that science and technology have become the system of a mass faith, but that we are on the verge of a new Protestant Reformation.

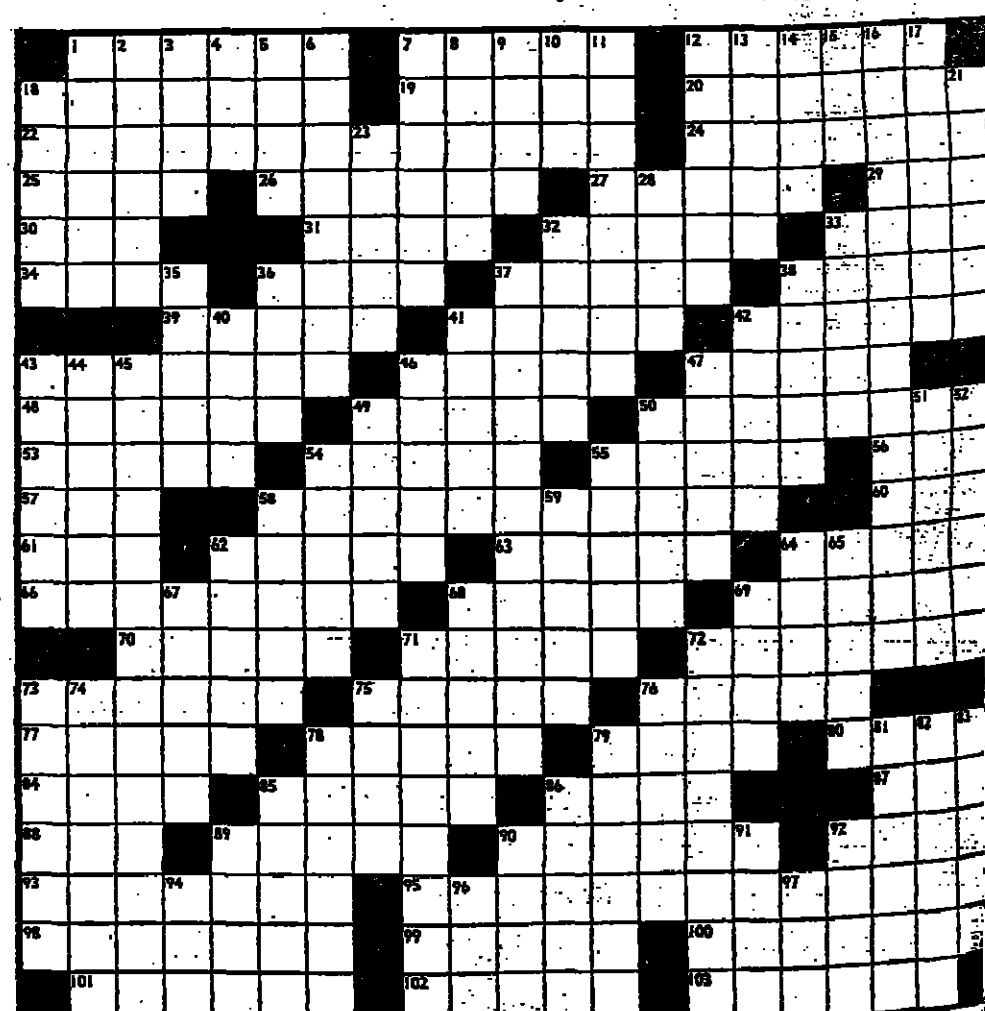
One need not be an authority on constitutional law—as certainly is not—to get Justice Douglas's message, a message that could scarcely be dreamed of in the philosophy of another jurist, Judge Julius J. Hoffman of Chicago, who remarked recently: "We have a system of justice here that takes care of everything." It's hard to imagine just where Justice Douglas would be taken care of in Judge Hoffman's system.

Mr. McPherson is book editor of The Washington Post.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by WILL WENG

IN GOOD SEASON—By Eva Pollack Tanb



DOWN

- 17 Athlete's helper
- 18 So, in Spain
- 21 Deception
- 22 City in N.Y.
- 23 Dated
- 24 Collier
- 25 French city
- 26 Of a coin
- 27 Tatters
- 28 Cautious
- 29 Gator's names
- 30 Red for meat
- 31 In a deadpan manner
- 32 Revive
- 33 Writer Sean
- 34 Of an Old World tree
- 35 Fern, Quercus
- 36 China waxes
- 37 Swift for photo
- 38 Auto
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- 94 Of an Old World tree
- 95 Fern, Quercus
- 96 China waxes
- 97 Swift for photo
- 98 Auto
- 99 Gator's names
- 100 Red for meat

مكتبة لاص

Schuba Leads Girls, Seyfert 2d

Soviet Pair Nips U.S. For Ice Dance Title

Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, March 6 (AP)—Brunette Ludmila Pakhomova and her partner Alexander Gorshkov of the Soviet Union won the world ice dancing title by edging an American and a West German pair.

The Soviet couple collected 511.4 points and 15.0 ordinals.

In second place were Judy Schranz, 20, a student from Indianapolis, and James Sladky, 23, a U.S. soldier from Solway, N.Y., who compiled 511.3 points and 15.1 ordinals.

The brother-sister team of Ange-

lica and Erich Buck, of Ravensburg, West Germany, placed third with 503.3 points and 23.0 ordinals.

The Americans had a slight advantage after the compulsory performance, but could prevail against the excellent Soviet pair in tonight's free skating.

This was the second Soviet title of the championships and it was also the first time the Soviet Union has won the dance title, a specialty long dominated by the British. The winners were second in this event at the 1969 world championships in Colorado Springs.

The title was vacant because champions Diana Towler and Bernard Ford of England turned professional.

Beatrice Schuba of Austria augmented her lead as expected this morning in the second half of the six compulsory figures in the women's figure skating.

The 18-year-old from Vienna compiled 1244.3 points to lead defending champion Gabriele Seyfert of East Germany, who finished the competition with 1230.2 points.

America's Julie Lynn Holmes, 19, a student from Littleton, Colo., was third with 1162.3 points.

The compulsory figures count 50 percent of the total score. The other half, the free skating for women, will close the championships tomorrow evening.

Miss Schuba led title-holder Miss Seyfert by 10.5 points yesterday after three compulsory figures. She increased her lead today of 24.1 points.

However, Miss Seyfert is still a strong favorite to retain the crown. At the European championships last month Miss Schuba also led after the compulsory figures, but the 21-year-old East German stated brilliantly in the free skating to retain the European title.

Julie Lynn Holmes, runner-up in the American championships, moved from fourth place to third to day. She has a good chance for a medal because free skating is her specialty.

ICE DANCE LEADERS

	Pl.	Ord.
1. Pakhomova-Gorshkov, U.S.S.R.	111.4	15.0
2. Schwaninger-Sladky, U.S.	511.3	15.1
3. Buck-Buck, W. Ger.	503.3	23.0
4. Vukobratovic, U.S.S.R.	488.6	42.0
5. Gotsis-Schubert, U.S.S.R.	488.6	42.0
6. Babin-Rogers, U.S.S.R.	488.6	42.0
7. Vukobratovic, U.S.S.R.	488.6	42.0
8. Zharikov-Karapenev, U.S.S.R.	488.6	42.0
9. Miller-Miller, U.S.	488.6	42.0
10. Miller-Miller, U.S.	488.6	42.0

WOMEN'S LEADERS (After All 6 Compulsories)

	Pl.	Ord.
1. Beatrice Schuba, U.S.S.R.	1244.3	9.0
2. Gabriele Seyfert, U.S.S.R.	1230.2	18.0
3. Julie Lynn Holmes, U.S.	1162.3	30.0
4. Patricia Dodd, U.S.	1122.3	42.0
5. Zuzana Almasi, U.S.S.R.	1122.3	42.0
6. Dawn Grah, U.S.	1122.3	42.0
7. Janet Lynn, U.S.	1106.9	52.5
8. Rita Trapanese, Italy	1074.4	58.5
9. Ellen Zimler, W. Ger.	1068.5	58.5

MEAN'S SLALOM

	Pl.	Ord.
1. Alain Penz, France	54.16	
2. Rick Chaffee, U.S.	54.96	
3. Ed Messner, Austria	55.44	
4. Werner Stiller, Austria	55.55	
5. Ben Cochran, U.S.	56.23	
6. Karl Schranz, Austria	57.87	
7. Peter Dunne, U.S.	57.77	
8. Bernard Orrel, France	57.77	
9. Paul Rachetto, U.S.	101.09	
10. Perry Palmer, U.S.	101.49	

Dowler Named To Rams Staff, Quits Packers

NEW YORK, March 6 (NYT)—Ford Dowler, one of pro football's leading pass receivers for 11 seasons, announced his retirement yesterday to become an assistant coach of the Los Angeles Rams. The announcement came unexpectedly to the Green Bay Packers, Dowler's employers, who questioned the action of George Allen, the head coach of the Rams.

Dowler's departure leaves the Packers with only two established wide receivers, the seasoned Carroll Dale and John Spill, a rookie used last season.

The Rams position was that Dowler's leaving in offering the position to Dowler at this late date might have been to weaken deliberately the Rams' national conference rival within the National Football League. Since the draft was held on Jan. 27 and interconference trading ended last Monday, replacement of Dowler will be all the more difficult.

NHL Standings

EAST DIVISION			
Team	W	L	T
New York	34	14	12
Boston	31	18	11
Montreal	29	20	9
Chicago	26	23	7
St. Louis	25	24	7
Philadelphia	24	25	7
Pittsburgh	23	26	7
Washington	22	27	7
Calgary	21	28	7
Edmonton	20	29	7

Thursday's Results
Detroit 3 (MacGregor, Connelly), Pittsburgh 3 (P. 2, Promovet).

ABA Results
Thursday Night
Indiana 120 (Daniel 20, R. Brown 20), Washington 110 (Barry 21).
Denver 114 (Haywood 34, Wright 30), Pittsburgh 87 (Hamilton 19, Chubis 18).

SPAIN ON A BUDGET

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CUTTING A FINE FIGURE—Surprising Julie Lynn Holmes, 19, of Littleton, Colo., executes a compulsory figure at the world championships. She is in 3d place.

'No Possibility' Flood Will Sign, Doesn't Expect to Play Ball Again

ST. LOUIS, March 6 (UPI)—Curt Flood said yesterday he does not expect to play professional baseball again.

The former St. Louis Cardinal outfielder said, "I don't think that one of the 24 men (owners) in baseball will touch me with a ten-foot pole. In my own mind, I don't really expect to play again."

Flood said even if he could get back into baseball he probably would have trouble getting into shape because his suit against baseball's reserve clause is expected to take two years.

"I'll be 34 by then and it would be very difficult to come back from that," he said.

Flood said Wednesday's decision by U.S. District Judge Irving Ben Cooper, which denied Flood's request that he be allowed to negotiate with any team he chooses this season, was not a surprise except in timing.

Flood promised to continue his battle against the reserve clause and said, "I think it's going to have to go right to the Supreme Court."

Flood said there was "no possibility" that he would come to terms with the Philadelphia Phillies even if they offered him over \$100,000. "I just will not sign that contract again (with the reserve clause in it)."

Wake Forest, N.C. State, Virginia Also Advance

NEW YORK, March 6 (AP)—If you can't run with them, stall. The Clemson Tigers used the slowdown against nationally third-ranked South Carolina last night and just missed scoring what would have been the most stunning upset in the history of the Atlantic Coast Conference Championship tournament.

South Carolina pulled out a 34-33 victory on three free throws in the last 47 seconds to break a 31-

ABA Stars Sold, May Leave LA

MIAMI, Fla., March 5 (WP).—The American Basketball Association's board of trustees today approved the sale of the Los Angeles Stars to Bill Daniels, a Denver, Colo., cable television network owner.

Terms of the sale were not disclosed, but the ABA said the team will remain in Los Angeles. Daniels bought the team from Jim Krist, a Los Angeles contractor.

Commissioner Jack Dolph said the league's merger committee reported on its two-day session with National Basketball Association counterparts and was instructed to resume discussions.

Daniels said the Stars would remain in Los Angeles at least until the end of the season. He plans a heavy promotion campaign.

The 49-year-old owner of the Stars said he would move the team next season if he was disappointed with the Los Angeles fans' response and mentioned Salt Lake City, Kansas City and Albuquerque, New Mexico, as possible sites.

Thursday's College Basketball

EAST		FAR WEST	
Michigan 80, Canisius 57.		L.A. Loyola 87, New Mexico 80.	
St. Bonaventure 84, Fairfield 55.		Yonkers 84, Pacific 82.	
Buena Vista 80, NYU 55.		Santa Clara 112, St. Mary's (Calif.) 71.	
Manhattan 72, Fordham 54.		Denver 80, Portland 78.	
Worcester Tech 73, Brandeis 59.		Colorado 107, Iowa St. 78.	
Rhode Island 68, Brown 66.			
N. C. Coll. 117, East Conn. 87.			
SOUTH		MIDWEST	
Marquette 79, Tulane 67.		Drake 85, St. Louis 60.	
SOUTHWEST		NCAA Coll. Division	
North Tex. St. 84, Wichita St. 78.		Chick-Riverdale 85, Boise St. 71.	
		Pacific Sound 87, Sacramento St. 80.	

For South African Grand Prix
Stewart Takes Pole Position

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, March 6 (AP)—World champion Jackie Stewart of Scotland today took the pole position on the starting grid for tomorrow's South African Grand Prix as hot weather hampered drivers in their attempts to pare down lap times.

Stewart's fastest time yesterday of 1 minute, 18.3 seconds, at an average speed of 115.78 miles an hour (186.5 kph), was not seriously challenged. He is driving the new March-Ford privately entered by Ken Tyrrell of Britain.

The long-haired Scot will have alongside him in the front row of the grid Chris Amon of New Zealand, top driver for the factory March team, and Jack Brabham of Australia in a Brabham-Ford.

In practice yesterday Amon equaled Stewart's time of 1:19.3, but because he set it later he gets the second spot instead of the pole.

Today Stewart's best performance was 1:30.6 while Amon could not get below 1:31.1. Brabham has a best lap of 1:20.

The fastest time today was turned in by Jochen Rindt of Austria, who took the No. 1 factory Lotus Ford around in 1:19.9 and became a serious challenger.

The next fastest with Brabham

was Jackie Jaks of Belgium, who vastly improved his time to record a lap of 1:20 in the new factory Ferrari.

American Mario Andretti had his privately entered STP-March repaired and turned in a best time of 1:20.5 during a 46-lap trial session today. The rear suspension was torn out when Andretti spun off the track Tuesday and his completely missed the first two days of official practice.

The South African Grand Prix is the first of 12 races counting toward the Formula One world championship.

After the runaway title successes of Stewart in a March-Ford last year, the 1970 season opens with renewed interest after his switch to the new March car, also powered by the Ford Cosworth engine. Stewart is partnered by young Frenchman Johnny Servoz-Gavin. Rindt, winner of the U.S. Grand Prix last October, remains with the Lotus team as their No. 1 driver and with the promise of a brand new car early in the season. He is partnered by John Miles.

The Italian Ferrari factory makes a determined bid to regain former glory in the grand prix scene this year with entry in the new V-12 car, seconded by Italian newcomer Ignazio Giunti.

Baseball Exhibition Season Moves Into High Gear

NEW YORK, March 6 (AP)—The American League champion Baltimore Orioles and the Detroit Tigers, with ace pitcher Denny McLain under indefinite suspension, go into action today as the baseball exhibition season opens in earnest.

Baltimore, victim of the rag-to-riches New York Mets in the 1969 World Series, will play the Washington Senators at Miami, Detroit, without McLain, play Pittsburgh at Bradenton, Fla.

There are eight other games on tap today, with 13 each scheduled for Saturday and Sunday.

The exhibition season in the United States actually opened yesterday, with Washington edging the New York Yankees, 7-6, on Jeff Bagwell's two-run homer in the bottom of the ninth at Pompano Beach, Fla.

The only other club to see action, other than an intrasquad game, so far has been San Diego. The Padres played in Mexico City from last Sunday through Wednesday.

Most of the name holdouts, including Oakland's Reggie Jackson and Washington's Frank Howard, stood their ground yesterday although one, Baltimore's slugger Boog Powell, agreed to terms with the Orioles. That leaves pitcher Dave McNally the last unsigned Oriole.

Cincinnati tried to unload one

Rosewall, Riessen to Meet In Rothman Tennis Final

LONDON, March 6 (UPI)—Nastase beat Jim McManus of Berkeley, Calif., 6-1, 5-7, 6-4, and Smith of Los Angeles, topped Tom Gorman of Seattle, 10-8, 7-5.

New York's Clark Graebner, the fourth domestic seed, beat Brian Fairlie of New Zealand, 4-6, 6-2, 6-2.

In other second round matches: Jan Kukal of Czechoslovakia defeated Ion Tiriac of Romania, 6-4, 5-7, 7-5; Zeljko Franulovic, Yugoslavia, defeated Bernard Paul, France, 6-4, 6-0; Cliff Richey, San Angelo, Texas, defeated Peter Curtis, England, 6-4, 6-2; and Tomas Koch, Brazil, defeated Ingo Buding, West Germany, 3-6, 6-1, 6-1.

Arthur Ashe, the No. 2 American, advanced when his opponent, countryman Tom Edesien, retired after the first game of the third set because of illness. Ashe won the first set, 6-1, and Edesien, who complained of having difficulty breathing, won the second, 7-5.

Cokes Retires Again

DALLAS, March 6 (AP)—Former world welterweight champion Curtis Cokes, who came out of retirement to try make a comeback as a middleweight, has retired again. Cokes said he wouldn't "lace 'em up again."

He was scheduled to fight Bill Douglas in Columbus, Ohio, last Wednesday but backed out, saying "I've gained some prestige and I don't want to lose it by getting beat by some nobody."

NBA Result

Thursday Night
Atlanta 126 (Gailward 30, Howard 25), Milwaukee 117 (Ableson 25, Dandridge 25).

The Scoreboard

SKING—At Breckenridge, France, Ingrid Lafforgue won the women's special slalom in the French championships. She was timed in 40:17-56.88-76.88 for the two heats. Michele Jacot, winner of the world cup, was second with 40:57-77.87 and Florence Steurer was third with 41:28-77.43-78.78. Jean-Luc Pinel won the men's slalom in 1:35.64, followed by Henri David in 1:37.39 and Bernard Grottel in 1:38.44.

EUROPEAN HANDBALL—Romania and East Germany reached the final of the world handball championships. Romania beat Denmark, 18-12, at Lyons, France, and East Germany beat Yugoslavia, 17-13, at Bordeaux, France, in semi-final matches. For Romania it will be the third final in four championships and the chance for a third title. East Germany has never won the first round before. In matches for fifth to eighth place, Sweden beat the reigning champions Czechoslovakia, 13-11, and West Germany beat Hungary.

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—MARY BLUME

A Tale of Six Suits

WASHINGTON—I had six suits stolen out of my house a few weeks ago. At least I think they were stolen. The cleaners left them in the kitchen, but no one saw them after that, so I had to assume that they were stolen. I took ten days before I discovered the theft, because every time I asked my wife where my suits were, she said, "they're at the cleaners." My wife was naturally very upset when she discovered my suits were stolen, but I told her not to worry because our insurance policy probably covered such an eventuality and besides, I could use some new suits.

I called my insurance man and told him I was the victim of the theft of six suits.

He said, "What do you want me to do about it?"

I said, "Give me the money to buy the six suits."

"But if I do that, the insurance company will cancel your policy."

"Why?"

"Because they're looking for any excuse to cancel their policies these days."

"But I've been paying premiums for 12 years and have never collected a cent from them."

"Yes, and they appreciate that. That's why you still have your policy. It's only when you try to collect from them that they cancel you."

"I insist on being reimbursed for the six suits," I said.

"All right. But let me warn you that if you collect for six suits, and then you cancel your policy, and then you have a big robbery, you'll be in serious trouble."

"Well, how do I get six more suits?"

"I'll tell you," he said.

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"You can deduct them as losses from your income tax. How much were they worth?"

"About \$50 dollars."

"Good, just report it to the police and then deduct it from your income tax."

"Thanks for all your help."

I called the police department and reported I had six suits stolen. The man who answered the phone wanted to know when I told him, "Ten days ago." It shook him up slightly.

"Why didn't you report it then?" he inquired.

"Because I didn't know they were stolen. I thought they were at the cleaners."

"There was a long silence on the other end of the line. Then he said, 'Do you want us to find the man who stole your suits?'"

"No, not exactly. I don't even want the suits. But I have to report it to the police, or I can't deduct it from my income tax so I can buy new suits."

"Who told you that?"

"My insurance man. You see, he told me not to collect for the suits or they'd cancel my policy, but to report it to you instead."

"There was another long pause on the phone. I see. Well, I'll send a squad car to take the report."

The squad car arrived a few minutes later and two uniformed policemen took down the facts.

They said they would be on the lookout for the suits, which I assured them wasn't necessary. What I didn't realize was that their report would go on a teletype to the offices of the three newspapers in Washington.

The three newspapers all thought there was something very funny about me losing my suits, and they reported the theft in their papers including the fact that the police valued the loss at only \$25 a suit, which is what they would bring at a hock shop.

Not only did I lose out on my insurance and my income tax deduction but to make matters worse, the reporter from The Washington Post called up columnist Joe Alsop, with whom I had been having a feud, and with whom I had been trying to make up, and said, "What have you done with Buchwald's suits?"

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'Dad, Dad, it's a dirty book.'

'My daughter, if you wrote it, it's not dirty'

PARIS—Lately there has been much emphasis on the group—group therapy, group sex and finally the groupie, tout court. So no one should have been greatly surprised to learn that Penelope Ashe, the demure Long Island housewife who wrote a steamy best seller called "Naked Came the Stranger," was in fact a group of 24.

This efficient system meant that the authors didn't have to write, or better still read, the whole novel, and promoting it was easy with 24 Penelope Ashe's (20 of them male) to interview. One of the authors hit London last week, another Penelope, a gray-eyed, brunette named Merle Goldberg, is now in Paris.

The ringleader was Mike McGrady, a columnist for the Long Island newspaper Newsday, who gave each of 23 chums a section to write. Miss Goldberg's section was in the shank of the tale, so to speak. "It was in the middle of a long string of conquests," she says. "I think it comes after the Mafia leader and before the rabbi."

In addition to the writers, McGrady's sister-in-law, Billie Young, was enlisted to play Penelope Ashe, the demure Long Island housewife-author, in front of publishers. "She's a Long Island housewife, all right," Miss Goldberg says, "but she's not demure."

One problem was that Billie started believing she was Penelope. She did well in interviews, though, announcing at one that she aspired to be the Orson Welles of her time. McGrady also furnished her with such phrases as "a writer's got to impale his guts on his typewriter" and "virginity is like a Tiffany lamp—fragile, delicate, and just a little bit camp."

An 'In' Book

What began as a lunchtime joke became a hit. "It was intended as a parody of Jacqueline Susann," Miss Goldberg says, "but it came out just like Jacqueline Susann."

When, as planned, Mike McGrady

revealed the hoax last August and added for good measure that "Naked Came the Stranger" was a rotten book, sales only went up and the book rose to number three on the best-seller lists. It became the "in" book on Fire Island, David Frost invited all 24 Penelope's plus Billie Young on his TV show. McGrady was invited to address library groups ("Library Groups! Can you imagine?" says Miss Goldberg) and CBS News sent a helicopter to bring him from his Long Island office to Manhattan.

Revelation of the hoax gave the novel respectability and people no longer bought it in secret. "It was put on Brentano's pullover for best sellers, and Doubleday's had it in their window," Merle Goldberg says. The cover, a girl's nude backside, helped.

Miss Goldberg found the whole experience unnerving and thinks there must be a moral to it somewhere. "I don't want to put it down because it was a funny joke, but it got out of hand. The worst was when friends of mine asked for my autograph."

A Dozen Copies

"I can't emphasize enough that it's a lousy book," she does not own a copy. "It's bad, it's dull, it's sophomoric." Film rights have been sold, foreign rights are being sold, and New York publisher Bernard Geis has offered \$100,000 just for the name Penelope Ashe.

"My father," Merle Goldberg says, "bought 12 copies and asked me to sign them for the doctor's wife and all the neighborhood celebrities. I said, 'Dad, Dad, it's a dirty book.' He said, 'My daughter, if you wrote it, it's not dirty!'"

Born in Brooklyn, Merle Goldberg has worked most recently for Newsweek. She plans next month to move permanently to Israel and do social work. At present she lives in a building in Manhattan's East 30s that overlooks a fire house and has been burgled 12 times. "They're very selective. The last time



Merle Goldberg

... a dirty chapter.

they took a box of old paints, an old cast iron typewriter, and my Benny Goodman album. They left the Beatles."

Each Penelope Ashe has earned \$3,000. Merle Goldberg blew her share on a two-month African safari. "I figured ill-gotten gains should be spent quickly."

"When I was in Ethiopia I was the heroine of a UN lunch. It was the Biafra surrender and I wanted to talk about that, though most of the people there were pro-Nigeria, which was a disappointment. All they wanted to talk about was the book. Thank God, when I got to the pygmies they hadn't heard of it."

Merle Goldberg's "Naked Came the Stranger" chapter took place on Fire Island, where she had rented a house and where the fauna is so exotic that she didn't have much to invent.

"I had two martinis for lunch and just did it." She has not re-read it, "Mike says it's a pretty dirty chapter," she says. "The one thing this book has taught me," she says, "is that I'm cut out for the good life and I can really understand that money corrupts."

There is talk of a sequel called "Stranger Than Naked" and Merle Goldberg is fully prepared to be in it. "Hell, if it means another safari, let's try it. I'll just have three martinis next time."

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